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GRAMMAR

AND

VOCABULARY

OF THE

BULLOM LANGUAGE.

BY THE

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GRAMMAR

OF THE

BULLOM LANGUAGE.

PART I.

OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS.

IN the Bullom Alphabet there are twenty-three letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. Six of these are vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.

The consonants b, d, f, k, l, m, p, q, s, t, v, and w, have the same powers as in English.

c, is used only in connection with h and k: in the former, it sounds like ch in *child;* in the latter, it is used merely to avoid the reduplication of k.

g, is always hard, as in *gold, glad, gun.*

gb, is a very difficult pronunciation: wherefore g is oftentimes omitted by strangers, which renders the

language, or the sentence of the speaker, either entirely unintelligible, or gives quite a different meaning to what the speaker intended to say, as there are several words only distinguished by g: thus, *bang* signifies any thing that is bad; *gbang* signifies to-morrow;—*beng*, a board; *gbeng*, glory;—*bet*, a box; *gbet*, a ring;—*bannah*, a plantain; *gbannah*, the title of a chief;—*gborr*, or *ugborr*, a herd of sheep; *borr*, or *uborr*, a generation of people.

gh, sounds as in *ghost*.

h, commonly sounds like h in *hat*, *horse*, &c.; but when followed by *e*, *i*, or *v*, it seems to be a mere aspiration; it sounds very much like *h* in *hew*, *hewer*. In the following words: *hewl*, four; *uhiant*, a child, pronounced as if written *uhyant*; *hvoy*, a cloud: it is pronounced rather through the nose as it were: *'h* denotes the preceding vowel to be short.

j. There appears to be no sound in the Bullom Language like j or g soft, as in English: *dy* may supply the place of j, in some measure, in the words *'dyë*, to kill; *'dyo*, to eat; *'dyall*, flesh, body. But it would not be advisable to write them with j, as both d and y are pronounced as if the words were written, *'d-yall*, *'d-ye*, *d-yo*. The names Jack and Jim are very common among the Bulloms; but they pronounce them Yack, Yehmy. It will be, however, necessary to introduce the letter j in the Bullom Alphabet, on account of the words or proper names which, by teaching them to read, will certainly occur; but as their tongues seem to be inflexible in this point, they must

be left to their own way of pronouncing it: thus Jerusalem, Jeremia, John, Judas, Jacob, must be pronounced Yerusalem, Yeremia, Yohn, Yudas, Yakob.

n, before any vowel, except y, sounds as in English: *na*, and; *nēh*, not; *nin*, people; *no*, a person; *hallë nume*, to extinguish.

ń, before consonants, is a nasal sound: as, *ńfo'h*, speech, language; *ńdërick*, benefit; *ngunna*, this; *ńyarra*, thin, lean.

ń, before m, b, p, is pronounced like *m*, thus: *ńbuntha*, a parable; *ńpunthirr*, uproar, tumult; *ńmo'h*, milk; as if written *mbuntha*, *mpunthirr*, *mmoh*.

ń is employed, further, to point out the plurals of a great many nouns: it is also the characteristic of the second person singular, in all tenses of the verbs. But as much attention must be paid to this *ń* as to *g* before *b*; otherwise the speaker will be liable to make a great many blunders, as there are words distinguished only by the *ń*, thus: *chang*, to pass; *ńchang*, teeth;—*ńkunt*, monkey-apples; *kunt*, the monkey-apple-tree.

ńgh is a very strong nasal sound: *ngha*, they; *ńghangha*, you; *hallë nghēll*, to endeavour; *ńgho*, *nghom*, who, what.

r, has three different sounds. At the beginning of words it is hard, as in *rage*, *river*, *rome*: thus, *hallë ramling*, to pray, pronounced as if written *rramling*; *rong*, verily, truly—to give it more force, the Bulloms

say, *ur'r'ongdong*, it is very true; *r'til*, darkness, pronounced as if written *rrtill*.

r, preceded by *t*, is very soft; it is hardly perceptible in the words, *traa*, a nest; *tre*, the article the; *trim*, time.

r, followed by *m*, sounds as in *larm*, *farm*, *harm*, &c.

sh, sounds like *sh* in *shall*.

th, sounds like *th* in *thin*, *thought*.

y, as heard in *yonder*, *young*, *year*.

z, is another letter the sound of which I have not observed in the Bullom Language; the names written with that letter must be written in the Bullom with *s*: thus, *Sakarias*, *Sabulon*, *Sebedee*, for Zacharias, Zabulon, Zebedee.

According to the plan adopted to write the Bullom Language, there are thirteen vowel sounds.

Letters denoting the simple sounds.		Words containing the simple sounds.
a	as heard in	father, far.
e	as heard in	met, get.
ē	as heard in	me, meet.
ē	as heard in	there.
i	as heard in	hill, fill, bit.
o	as heard in	not, no.
ū	as heard in	bull, full.
û	as heard in	but, cut.

Diphthongs.		Words containing the sounds.
ay	as heard in	day, way.
oa	as heard in	boat, float.
oo	as heard in	fool, tool.
oē	both letters are sounded in the word *loē*, as if they were two distinct syllables.	
oy	as heard in	boy, cloy.

o'i and *u'i* are not exactly to be considered as guttural sounds: they are formed in the back of the mouth, in a way that is rather difficult to imitate the Bulloms.

Beside the above-mentioned vowel sounds, *i* and *u* have a long sound, as in fine, mule, &c.: as, *sighno*, a palm-wine-maker; *ńqui*, oil; *hallë nume*, to extinguish. But it is only in these two words that i and u have thus occurred to me.

y, as a vowel, occurs only at the end of some words: as, *lippy*, beautiful; *upilly*, idleness; *hallë sorry*, to mix; *sofally*, an ass: where it sounds as in the English words *beauty*, *truly*, *sorry*, &c.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

THERE is but one Article in the Bullom Language, *tre*, used in various ways.

1. It always follows the substantive or noun with which it is connected; as, *kill tre*, the house; *bay tre*, the king; *langbang tre*, the man.

2. If the noun begin with *ë* or *u*, the same letter which the substantive begins with is placed between the substantive and the article: as, *ënar ë tre*, the bullock; *uhiant u tre*, the child.

3. When an adjective is joined to the noun, the adjective is preceded by the substantive, and the Article follows the adjective: as, *pok kēlēng tre*, the good man; *langbang moneh tre*, the poor man; *kill të bomung tre*, the large houses; *nar së nyarra tre*, the lean oxen; *soosë bomung tre*, the large fishes.

4. The Article is placed at the end of several substantives, in a question: as, *Ngheh neh ngha tukeh, lileh*

ngha heleh; *ërum bulēing nviss ngha soosë* TRE *ah?* Who made heaven, earth, and sea; all the trees, beasts, and fishes?—*'m pal ë woa ngho Foy nghang 'nyërick 'n* TRE *manah buleing?* In how many days did God make all these things? *Būyah ha Jesus Krist, umar ha Foy tre, ngha manneh ha pomul yahmung ma cheh no ayain trim buleing:* The grace of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you always.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three sorts of Substantives, viz.

1. Common Substantives: such as, *pokan,* a man; *lakan,* a woman; *sway,* a horse; *kill,* a house; *rum,* a tree; *shall,* a river.

2. Abstract Substantives, such as *hvoy,* joy; *bongkah,* grief; *gbeng,* glory.

3. Proper names, as, *Sabah, Shackah, Sheelo'h, Robenkeh, Wellwell.*

4. Substantives are derived from verbs, as follows:—from *hallë son,* to dream; *son,* a dream: from *hallë tennin,* or *téhnin,* to consider; *ëtēhn,* thought: from *hallë fo'h,* to speak; *nfo'h,* language: from *hallë tolli'h,* to comfort; *ntolli'h,* comfort, consolation; *tolli'hno,* comforter. But the greatest part of substantives

derived from verbs are, either by placing *u* before the infinitive of the verb; or by adding *no*, a person, to the infinitive: as, *hallë düi*, to steal; *ūdüi*, theft; *duino*, a thief;—*hallë gball*, to write; *ūgball*, writing; *gballno*, a writer;—*hallë gbēh*, to walk about; *ūgbēh*, walking, travelling; *gbēhno*, a traveller;—*hallë vailë*, to redeem; *ūvailë*, redemption; *vailëno*, redeemer;—*hallë bempah*, to circumcise; *ūbempah*, circumcision;—*hally kissy*, to finish; *ūkissy*, the end;—*hallë mēah*, to visit; *lëmēahn*, visiting; *meahno*, a stranger.

When substantives begin with *ë*, *n*, or *ū*, the accent is on the second syllable: as, *ëbòll*, before; *ënàng*, to-day; *ūkùnt*, a monkey-apple; *nfo'h*, speech, language.

To substantives belong Gender, Number, and Case.

SECT I.—*Of Gender.*

There are two genders in the Bullom Language, viz. the Masculine and the Feminine: *peh*, *ngho*, and *la*, are used to denote inanimate things, and persons unknown.

The sexes are distinguished in two different ways, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Papa'h father	Yah mother
langbang ...bachelor	wantim ...maid
traak son	wang ...daughter
pintrē brother	wantim ...sister
kūnkūrēh ...cock	ësock... ..hen

2. By adding the words *pokan*, male, and *lakan*, female, to the substantive; as,

no pokan man	no lakan..... wife
ënar ë pokan ... bullock	ënar ë lakan ... cow
sonlah pokan ...a lion	sonlah lakan ... lioness
purr ë pokan ... a boar.	purr ë lakan ... a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding *pomo'h*, little ones, to the substantives: as, *ūloak ū pomo'h*, ducklings; *ësok ë pomo'h*, chickens; *ëkūlūng ë pomo'h*, a kid; *lonkobēh pomo'h*, a lamb; *chinchy pomo'h*, a small plate; *messah pomo'h*, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, *toon* is used: as, *ūhiant ū toon*, a little child; *noma toon*, a small person; *langbang toon*, a little man.

The thumb and the large toe are considered as masculine: they are called *ūsūh ū pokan*, the male finger, and *ūwem ū pokan*, the male toe: all the rest are termed *ūsūh ū lakan*, and *ūwem ū lakan*, female fingers, and female toes; except the little finger and the little toe, which are distinguished by *pomo'h*.

SECT. II.—*Of Number.*

The Bulloms have but two Numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter is formed in five different ways, viz. by placing *ah*, *ë*, *n*, *s*, and *të* before the singular: *ah* is used only of persons, and *së* of animals.

FIRST SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
pokan a man	ah pokan... men
lakan woman	ah lakan ... women
tamū boy	ah tamu ... boys
woke slave	ah woke ... slaves
gballno ... writer	ah gballno. writers
prophet ... prophet	ah prophet. prophets
pooto ... European.	ah pooto.., Europeans.

SECOND SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
rum..... a tree	ërum trees
bell a nut	ëbell nuts
pom a leaf	ëpom leaves
dëring a hair	ëdëring ... hairs
sentung ... a finger-nail	ësentung... finger-nails
korontah... a chain.	ëkorontah...chains.

THIRD SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
tu'i a cheek	ńtu'i cheeks
bannah ... a plantain	ńbannah ... plantains
rontumah... a nail	ńrontumah. nails
ëtamy a key	ntamy keys
ëtu'h an iron pot	ńtu'h iron pots
ūlūi..... a star	ńlūi stars
messry..... a needle.	m messry... needles.

FOURTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
ëting a baboon	sëting baboons
ëpeh an elephant	sëpeh elephants
ëkulung ... a goat	sëkulung ... goats
lonkobeh... a sheep	sëlonkobeh sheep
kill a monkey	sëkill monkeys
tumoi a dog	sëtumoi .. dogs
usu'h a finger	sësuh fingers
tuwem a toe.	sëwem toes.

FIFTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
nen a year	tënen years
kill a house	tëkill houses
nu''i an ear	tënu'î ears
foll an eye	tëfoll eyes
turr't a town	tëturrt..... towns
gbamfah . a portmanteau.	tëgbamfah.portmanteaus.

When the article or an adjective is joined to a substantive beginning with *ë* or *ū*, the same letter that begins the substantive is placed between the article and the substantive, or between the substantive and the adjective; in which case, the article is placed behind the adjective: as, *ë buss ë bang*, bad smell; *ugbo u bomung*, a large tiger; *ëkūlung ë pomo'h tre*, the little goats.

When the article or an adjective is joined with any substantives in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the substantive and the article or the adjective: as, *ah nin ah ben,* old people; *ërum ë will,* lofty trees; *ńtu'i ńshah,* red cheeks; *sëpēh së ben,* old elephants; *tëkill të bomung,* large houses; *ah tamu ah tre,* the boys; *ërum ë tre,* the trees; *ńbannah n tre,* the plantains.

But when the article or an adjective is added to a substantive in the plural number beginning with *së* or *të*; the *së* or *të* at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, *nen të ting,* two years; *kill të bomung,* large houses; *nar së nyarra,* lean oxen; *soosë bomung,* large fishes; *kulung së tre,* the goats; *foll të tre,* the eyes.

SECT. III.—*Of Cases.*

The nouns admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the prepositions *ha, ko,* and *hallë* are made use of.

Singular.

Nom.	pokan a man
Gen.	ha pokan of a man
Dat.	ko pokan..... to a man
Acc.	pokan a man
Voc.	pokan man
Abl.	ha *or* hallë pokan . from a man

As the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and the Ablative, I shall omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining nouns and pronouns.

Plural.

Nom. ah pokan men
Poss. ha *or* hoa ah pokan... of men
Obj. ko *or* hallë ah pokan...to men.

Singular.

Nom. ëyou a fish
Poss. ha ëyou of a fish
Obj. ko ëyou to a fish.

Plural.

Nom. sësoo fishes
Poss. ha sësoo of fishes
Obj. ko sësoo to fishes.

Singular.

Nom. ëyou ë tre the fish
Poss. ha ëyou ë tre of the fish
Obj. ko ëyou ë tre to the fish.

Plural.

Nom. soosë tre..... the fishes
Poss. ha soosë tre of the fishes
Obj. ko soosë tre to the fishes.

Nom. soosë ë gbir many fishes
Poss. ha soosë ë gbir of many fishes
Obj. ko soosë ë gbir to many fishes.

Singular.

Nom.	kill tre	the house
Poss.	ha kill tre	of the house
Obj.	ko kill tre	to the house.

Plural.

Nom.	kill të tre.....	the houses
Poss.	ha kill të tre	of the houses
Obj.	ko kill të tre	to the houses.
Nom.	kill të akpilba.....	many houses
Poss.	ha kill të akpilba ...	of many houses
Obj.	ko kill të akpilba ...	to many houses.

The plurals of *ëyou*, a fish, and *kill*, a house, are *sësoo* and *tëkill*; but in connection with the article or adjective, they are declined as above. The *first*, *second*, and *third* declinations are regular: as, 1. *pokan tre*, the man; *ah pokan ah tre*, the men; *ah pokan ah keleng tre*, the good men: 2. *bell tre*, the nut; *ëbell ë tre*, the nuts; *ëbell ë kat tre*, the hard nuts: 3. *ūlūi tre*, the star; *nlūi ń tre*, the stars; *nlūi ń dinteh tre*, the bright stars: but the fourth and fifth may be considered irregular, as the *së* and *të* are not retained at the beginning of these plurals, when connected with other words in a sentence.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES, AND THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with *ë* or *ū*, the adjective receives the same vowel with which the substantive begins. When added to nouns plural, the adjective receives the same letter or syllable which the substantive plural begins with, as observed page 12.

In forming the comparative degree of an adjective, the Bulloms in general add *ul* to the positive: as, *teng*, sweet; *tengul*, sweeter: *kath*, hard; *kathul*, harder: *dees*, heavy; *deesul*, heavier.

In forming the superlative degree, *ngho chang*, or *peh chang*, is made use of: as, *kath*, hard; *kathulg* harder; *ngho chang kath*, it passes hard, *i. e.* hardest: *took*, hot; *tookul*, hotter; *peh chang took*, it passes heat—it is hottest. This seems to be the regular way of comparison.

The comparison of Adjectives is also made in the following manner: as, *kēlēng*, good; *yenkēlēng*, better; *ngho chang kēlēng*, best: *búffle*, cold; *ū búffle ū gbir*, much cold *or* colder; *peh chang buffle*, it passes cold—coldest.

In some instances, *chang* is used to point out the comparative, and *chang ah bulēing* the superlative, degree: as, *langbang fosso*, a strong man; *langbang to chang fosso*, this man passes strength—he is stronger; *langbang to fosso chang ah bulēing*, this man's strength passes all—he is strongest.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

SECT. I.—*Of Personal Pronouns.*

There are three Personal Pronouns in the singular and three in the plural number,

Singular.		Plural.	
Persons.		Persons.	
1st. yang.....	I	1st. he.....	we
2d. mun	thou	2d. nghang(no)...	ye *or* you
3d. won	he	3d. ngha	they

The first, second, and third persons of the singular are commonly expressed as follows:

1st person.	yah *or* ah	I
2d.	moa *or* ń	thou
3d.	woa *or* ū	he, she.

Yet they are used regularly in such cases as the following:

In answer to the question, Who is going? the Bulloms say, *yang*, I: *mun*, thou; *won*, he *or* she.

Asking, Is it I? Is it thou? Is it he *or* she? they say, *yang ë? mun ë? won ë?* (See Bullom Phrases at the end of the Grammar.)

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë ë chull ë: "Oh poor me! I have been awake all night."

Joseph mun traak Davy! "Joseph thou son of David!"

Kērēh ū ma shëë won; "but he knew her not."

In the plural number, the personal pronouns admit of no alteration.

La, ngho, and *pēh,* are used to express the pronoun *it.* (page 8.)

La and *ngho* are used in the singular, and *pēh* seems to be used chiefly in the plural number: as, *chin woa ngha la,* "not he made it;" *ū chëë ah ngho,* "he brought it;" *woa kui yēh ngho,* "he took it;" *pēh tūtēh yēh woa re,* "it *or* they ran after him;" *peh suntah woa rë,* "some things *or* persons (unknown) struck him."

Yèn seems to be a word of the same description with *la, ngho,* and *pēh.*

The personal pronouns are declined thus:

Singular.

1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
Nom. Yah, I	*Nom.* mun, thou	*Nom.* won, he, she
Poss. me, mine	*Poss.* moa, thine	*Poss.* woa, his, hers
Obj. me, me.	*Obj.* woa, thee.	*Obj.* woa, him, her.

The pronouns in the plural number are not varied: *hë* signifies we, our, us; *nghangha* and *no*, you, your, you; *ngha*, they, their, them.

1. *Hë na way rë Foy mama*, "*We* should give thanks to God:" *Bah hë ngha cheh ko tukeh*, "*Our* Father who is in heaven;" *ḿ ma hë bung*, don't beat *us*.

2. *Nghangha ko tūn ń ninghē*, "Go ye and search diligently:" *loa nghangkyo woa gbo*, "if you only see him:" *ngha chëë ah më lam pēh*, "you must bring me word again."

NOTE.—*Nghangha* seems to be used only in the nominative case, and *no* in the possessive and objective cases.

3. *Yah no yuck kë traal bomung*, "I shall lead you into a large field:" *Kill no ngho yēh?* "Is that your house?" *Keh ńchah no rē*, "I saw you yesterday."

4. *Yeh ngha ka yeerë gbamfatë ngha*, "when *they* had opened *their* treasures;" *woa wum ngha ko Bethlehem*, "he sent *them* to Bethlehem;" *ngha ń ko ko kë ūpok ū ngha*, "they went to their country."

SECT. II.—*Of Relative Pronouns.*

As far as I have been able to observe, there are nine Relative Pronouns in the Bullom Language; viz. *ngha, ngho, ma, ngheh, neh, yeh, hin ah, wonno, konno.*

Ngha is applied to persons and animals, *nghēh* and *ngho* to inanimate things, and *ma* to liquids.

Hinah, ngheh, neh, and *yeh*, may be called interroga-

tives: *ngheh* and *neh* are often joined together, and so are *yeh* and *neh*, and sometimes *yeh*, *leh*; as, *nghēh nēh ngha tūkēh tre?* who made the heaven?—*yeh moa ngha?* who made thee?—*ń yēh nēh ko killeh?* who is in the house?—*hin ah woa bet tunga?* who cut the palaver?

Konno and *wonno* seem to express, in some instances, the English words *whosoever*, *whichsoever*:—*wonno* is applied to persons, and *konno* to things: as, *Kereh wonno peh tamo yeo*, but whosoever is conquered, &c.; *wonno gbo rinket yeo, tha woa kull oh ma*, whosoever staggers, the same drank it; *ūdyo ū tre konno he sotoh*, the food which we obtain; *ūfoll ū tre konno he beng*, the rest that we enjoy.

SECT. III.—*Of Possessive Pronouns.*

The Bullom Possessive Pronouns, like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the substantives: they are in fact the possessive cases of their respective personal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which (as observed p. 17) remains unaltered.

Singular.	Plural.
më my	hë our
moa thy	no your
woa his, her.	ngha their.

They stand connected with the substantive as follows:

ëkūlūng ë *më* a pomo' rah... *my* goat has three kids
ūlonkobēh *moa* *thy* sheep
ënar ë *woa* *his* bullock
moos *woa*..... *her* cat
ūfürr *he* ko bomung *our* family is large
yah *no* kūmdy tamū *your* mother bore a son
appa'h *ngha* ka bë rë ah pomo ah gbir } *their* father has many children.

The following is the manner in which the pronouns myself, thyself, &c. are expressed:

Singular.		Plural.	
yangëken ...	myself	hinaken,	ourselves
muneken ...	thyself	nghangaken	yourselves
wonëken ...	himself.	ngha aken	themselves.

SECT. IV.—*Of Demonstrative Pronouns.*

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, *to*, *kë*, *mannah*, *ngunna*, and *kollung*.

Poke noma to kondy, this woman's husband is gone. *To*, connected with *wonno*, signifies *the same*, or this very person: as, *no lakan to wonno*, this (very) woman.

ńgunna, preceded by *to*, seems to be used of things, like *to wonno* of persons; as, *rum to ńgūnna*, this (same) tree.

Kë and *mannah* are used indifferently, sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural number, of things; signifying *this*, *these*.

Kollung, the same, *this*. The signification of *kollung* is equal to *to wonno*.

CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS.

The greater part of Bullom Verbs consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They all begin with consonants: a great many begin with *ch*, *sh*, and *gb*; very few with *ng* nasal.

The active verbs are followed by the particles, *ah*, *eh*, and *oh*, without altering the signification of the verb: as, *hallë veal ah*, to call, to nominate; *hallë vaïlëë eh*, to redeem; *hallë chëë ah*, to bring; *hallë marr ah*, to love; *hallë tum oh*, to beg; *hallë choo oh*, to warn.

Neuter verbs are made causal, by adding *ë* to the verb: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest; *hallë hinë* to cause to lay down;—*hallë tūll*, to come down; *hallë tūllë*, to cause to come down, to take down;—*hallë kūll*, to drink; *hallë kūllë*, to cause to drink, to give drink, to suckle.

Neuter verbs are made negative, by adding *ēhn* to the verbs ending with consonants: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest;—*hallë hinēhn*, not laid down, not at rest;—*hallë kull*, to drink; *hallë kullēhn*, not drinking;—*hallë tull*, to descend; *hallë kullēhn*, not descending;—*hallë sem*, to stand; *hallë semëhn*, not standing.

To verbs ending with *a*, *hn* only is added: as, *hallë*

minta, to be bold, impudent; *hallë mintahn,* not bold;—*hallë yatta,* to row; *yattahn,* not rowing.

To verbs ending with any other vowel, the syllable *kēhn* is added: as, *hallë loi,* to enter; *loikēhn,* not entered;—*hallë moi,* to come; *moikēhn,* not coming.

These causal and negative verbs are conjugated; but whether through all tenses I cannot say. I have met with them only in the present and imperfect tenses: as, *ah semēhn,* "I don't stand;" *ūgboll ū woa ka hinēhn,* "his heart did not lay down"—that is, he was restless, uneasy. Matt. ii. 3. *Ah mintahn,* "I am not bold enough." *Kērēh ah loikēhn lo n'pëah,* "but I did not enter in with my hands." Fab. 2: *no-kull-oh-mo''i tukēhn,* "the wine-drinker is not hidden."

Neuter verbs are used negatively by placing *kay* between the personal pronoun and the verb: as, *ah kay kull,* "I *won't* drink;" *ah kay moi,* "I *will not* come;" *ah kay yatt,* "I *will not* row."

Whether the Bulloms use a passive voice through all the modes and tenses that may be formed, is impossible for me to say at present. They say of the verb, *hallë marr,* to love, in the passive voice, present tense, *pēh marr ah më,* they love me; *peh marr ah moa,* they love thee: *pēh marr ah woa,* they love him *or* her; *pēh marr ah he,* they love us; *peh marr ah no,* they love you; *peh marr ah ngha,* they love them: (*pēh* is used here according to the observation page 8.)

Auxiliary verbs, or verbs by the help of which the Bullom verbs are conjugated: are, *rë, gbing, kung, hun. Rë* is used as a verb only in the present tense:

as, *yah rë,* I am ; *moa rë,* thou art ; *woa rë,* he *or* she is ; *hë rë,* we are ; *nghangha rë,* you are ; *ngha rë,* they are. *Gbing* and *kung,* "to finish," are regularly conjugated through all modes and tenses. *Hallë hun,* "to come," is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

The Bullom Verbs have but two numbers, the singular and the plural; in each number, three persons: as,

Persons.	Singular.	Plural.
1st.	ah moi ... I come	hë moi ... we come
2d.	ní moi . thou comest	nghangha moi, ye *or* you come
3d.	ú moi ... he comes.	ngha moi ... they come.

Of the Tenses.

The verbs are invariable in all their persons : the moods and tenses are formed by the help of particles or helping verbs.

The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb : as, *hallë choe,* to be or to dwell; *ah choe,* I dwell; —*ah chëë ah,* I bring ; *ń ko,* thou goest ; *ū moi,* he comes.

The imperfect tense is formed by adding *rë* to the present tense : as, *ah choe rë,* I dwelt ; *ah chëë rë,* I brought.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the particle *ka* between the nominative and the verb, as it stands in the imperfect tense : as, *ah ka choe rë,* I have dwelt; *ah ka tū́i rë,* I have heard.

To form the pluperfect tense, *rë* is omitted, and the participle of the verbs *hallë kung*, or *hallë gbing*, are placed between the particle *ka* and the verb conjugated: as, *ah ka kundy tui*, I finished hearing; *ah gbingrë choe*, I finished dwelling. — Sometimes verbs are followed by *nang*, which only serves to point a past action. *Yah kundy* signifies "I finished;" *yah kundy nang*, I finished some time ago.

There are three different ways of forming the future tenses of verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express the future, as follows: *Yuckno tre ha raë to woa moa ka ūwalin mainbull ha të uboko'h*, "the bearer of this letter will give thee five fathoms of blue baft;" *Kunny woa ko ko kë Furry hallë soto'h ń yërick*, "Kunny will go to Furry to get goods;" *yah moa ngha wong*, "I shall send them to thee;" *yah moa kēh m pum*, "I shall look for some for thee."

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb: as, *yah ko ësho*, I shall go to-morrow.

3. *Hun*, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense, to express the future: as, *ah choe*, I dwell; *ah hun choe*, I come to dwell, *or* I shall *or* will dwell; *yah hun mengë*, I shall *or* will teach; *ūwantim woa hun kum tamu*, a virgin shall bring forth a son; *woa hun vailë eh·ania he*, he shall redeem his people.

Of Moods.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *ah gball,* I write; *ńko,* thou goest; *woa gburr ëkan,* he runs.

The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the Bulloms use the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, the present tense: as, *ńko,* go thou; *ńka,* thou givest, and give thou; *nghangha ko,* you go, and go ye. The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural: as, *ń ma way,* fear not; *ń moi,* come; *ń bass,* sweep; *ń packa,* pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ngha* to express the English word "let, permit;" and conjugate their imperative thus:—*ngha ah tú'i,* let me hear; *ngha ū ko,* let him go; *ngha hë kë,* let us see; *ngha ngha ramling,* let them pray

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ngha* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ń ma ngha cheh ka,* thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *ū ma ngha ngha ń pant ka,* he must not work here; *hë ma ngha ngha ngho,* we must not do it; *ngha ma ngha tun,* they must not sing.

The potential mood is formed by placing the particle *na* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ah* ko pehreh *na chum pëah,* that I also may worship; *hë na way rë Foy mama,* we should give God thanks; *hë*

na ngh̄ell hallë ngha woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad; *ū yëë ngha leh, loa peh na kum Krist ah?* he inquired, where Christ should be born?

The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle *lo,* or *lon,* before the nominative of the verb: as, *lo ah hun,* if I come; *lo ń hun,* if thou come; *lo u hun,* if he come; *lo n yoo moa gbo yah la ngha,* if you please I will do it.

The infinitive mood expressing things in general, without any dictinction of number or person, is pointed out by the preposition *hallë,* for, to: as, *hallë ball* to sin; *hallë chakomum,* to chew; *hallë dyo,* to eat; *hallë fo'k,* to speak.

How the participles of verbs are formed, I cannot positively say: those I have met with seem to be past participles of their respective verbs; some ending with *n:* as, *shëën,* known; from *hallë shëë,* to know;—*tengtingń,* hatched; from *hallë tengting,* to hatch;—*nghan,* done; from *hallë ngha,* to do, to make. Others ending with *dy*: as, *kumdy,* born; *tumdy,* asked, begged; *kondy,* gone. Others ending with *rë:* as, *choe rë,* dwelt; *dyo rë,* eaten; *tu'i rë,* heard; *gbing rë,* finished.

Conjugation of the Verb *HALLË CHOE*, or *cheh*, TO BE, TO DWELL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	yah choe	I am
	moa choe	thou art
	woa choe	he, she, is.
Plural.	hë choe	we are
	nghangha choe	you are
	ngha choe	they are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	yah choe rë	I was
	moa choe rë	thou wast
	woa choe rë	he was.
Plural.	hë choe rë.....	we were
	nghangha choe rë.....	you were
	ngha choe rë.....	they were.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka choe rë	I have been
	ń ka choe rë	thou hast been
	ū ka choe rë	he has been.
Plural.	hë ka choe rë	we have been
	nghangha ka choe rë.....	you have been
	ngha ka choe rë	they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah kung choe rë	I had been
	ń kung choe rë	thou hadst been
	ū kung choe rë	he had been.

Plural. hë kung choe rë we had been
nghangha kung choe rë you had been
ngha kung choe rë... they had been.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah hun choe I shall *or* will be
moa hun choe thou shalt *or* wilt be
woa hun choe he shall *or* will be.
Plural. hë hun choe..... we shall *or* will be
nghangha hun choe... you shall *or* will be
ngha hun choe they shall *or* will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. ń choe be thou
ngha ū choe let him be.
Plural. nghangha ń choe be ye
ngha ngha choe..... let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. yah na choe I may be
moa na choe thou mayest be
woa na choe he may be.
Plural. hë na choe..... we may be
nghangha na choe..... you may be
ngha na choe they may be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. lo ah choe if I be
lo ń choe if thou be
lo ū choe if he be.

Plural.	lo hë choe	if we be
	lo nghangha choe	if you be
	lo ngha choe	if they be.

The remaining tenses, both of the potential and the subjunctive mood, are in every respect similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë choe to be, or to dwell.

Participle.

choe rë been.

HALLË TŰI, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah tű'i	I hear
	ń tű'i	thou hearest
	ū tű'i	he hears.
Plural.	hë tű'i	we hear
	nghangha tű'i	ye *or* you hear
	ngha tű'i	they hear.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah tű'i rë	I heard
	ń tű'i rë	thou heardest
	ū tű'i rë	he heard.
Plural.	hë tű'i rë	we heard
	nghangha tű'i rë	ye *or* you heard
	ngha tű'i rë	they heard.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka tu'i rë	I have heard
	ń ka tu'i rë	thou hast heard
	ū ka tu'i rë	he has heard.
Plural.	hë ka tu'i rë	we have heard
	nghangha ka tu'i rë ...	you have heard
	ngha ka tu'i rë	they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka kundy tu'i	I had heard
	ń ka kundy tu'i...	thou hadst heard
	ū ka kundy tu'i.....	he had heard.
Plural.	hë ka kundy tu'i	we had heard
	nghangha ka kundy tu'i	you had heard
	ngha ka kundy tu'i ...	they had heard.

Future Tense.

Singular.	yah la hun tu'i	I shall *or* will hear
	moa la hun tu'i	thou shalt *or* wilt hear
	woa la hun tu'i	he shall *or* will hear.
Plural.	hë la hun tu'i	we shall, &c. hear
	nghangha la hun tu'i	you shall, &c. hear
	ngha la hun tu'i ...	they shall, &c. hear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	ngha më tu'i	let me hear
	ń tu'i.....	hear thou
	ngha ū tu'i.....	let him hear.
Plural.	ngha hë tu'i	let us hear
	nghangha ń tu'i.....	hear ye
	ngha ngha tu'i	let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah na tű'i	I may hear
	ń na tű'i.....	thou mayest hear
	ū na tű'i.....	he may hear.
Plural.	hë na tű'i	we may hear
	nghangha na tű'i	you may hear
	ngha na tű'i	they may hear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	lo ah tű'i	if I hear
	lo ń tű'i.....	if thou hear
	lo ū tű'i.....	if he hear.
Plural.	lo hë tu"i	if we hear
	lo nghangha tű'i	if you hear
	lo ngha tű'i	if they hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tű'i..... to hear.

Participle.

tui rë heard.

HALLË MARR, TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah marr ah	I love
	ní marr ah.....	thou lovest
	ū marr ah	he loves.

Plural.	hë marr ah	we love
	nghangha marr ah ...	you love
	ngha marr ah	they love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah marr ah rë	I loved
	mí marr ah rë	thou lovedst
	ū marr ah rë	he loved.
Plural.	hë marr ah rë	we loved
	nghangha marr ah rë...	you loved
	ngha marr ah rë	they loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah kung marr	I have loved
	ní kung marr	thou hast loved
	ū kung marr	he has loved.
Plural.	hë kung marr	we have loved
	nghangha kung marr...	you have loved
	ngha kung marr	they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka kundy marr	I had loved
	ní ka kundy marr	thou hadst loved
	ū ka kundy marr	he had loved.
Plural.	hë ka kundy marr	we had loved
	nghangha ka kundy marr	you had loved
	ngha ka kundy marr ...	they had loved.

Future Tense.

Singular.	yah hun marr	I shall *or* will love
	moa hun marr	thou shalt *or* wilt love
	woa hun marr	he shall *or* will love.

Plural. hë hun marr we shall *or* will love
nghangha hun marr ... you shall *or* will love
ngha hun marr they shall *or* will love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. ngha më marr let me love
ḿ marr love thou
ngha u marr let him love.
Plural. ngha hë marr let us love
nghangha ḿ marr ... love ye
ngha ngha marr let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. ah na marr ah I may love
ń na marr ah thou mayest love
ū na marr ah he may love.
Plural. hë na marr ah we may love
nghangha na marr ah you may love
ngha na marr ah..... they may love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. lo ah marr ah if I love
lo ḿ marr ah if thou love
lo ū marr ah if he love.
Plural. lo hë marr ah if we love
lo nghangha marr ah if you love
lo ngha marr ah if they love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë marr to love.

Participle.

marr an loved.

The way in which the Bulloms form the passive voice of verbs, as has occurred to me in several instances, is, by placing *peh* (it *or* they) before the verb which is followed by the personal pronoun in the objective case: as, *pēh suntah woa rë,* "they struck him," or "he was struck:" *pēh kum woa rë ha kēh,* "they brought him forth without eyesight," or "he was born blind:" *kērēh wonno pēh tamo, &c.,* "but he whom they conquer," or "but he that is conquered, let him know," &c.: *pēh lēhlë turma suë,* "they examined the chameleon's hands," or "the chameleon's hands were examined:" *bèhyin peh ka nghan bēhlēh woa ngha la,* "not a thing was made except he made it:" *loa peh na kum Krist ah,* "where Christ should be born." It may be conjugated in the following manner: as,

Passive voice of the verb *HALLË MARR,* TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	pēh marr ah më	I am loved
	pēh marr ah moa	thou art loved
	peh marr ah woa	he *or* she is loved.
Plur.	peh marr ah hë	we are loved
	peh marr ah no	you are loved
	peh marr ah ngha	they are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	peh marr ah më rë	I was loved
	peh marr ah moa rë.....	thou wast loved
	peh marr ah woa rë	he was loved.

Plur. peh marr ah hë rë we were loved
peh marr ah no rë you were loved
peh marr ah ngha rë ... they were loved.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. peh kung më marr I have been loved
peh kung moa marr..... thou hast been loved
peh kung woa marr..... he has been loved.
Plur. pēh kung hë marr we have been loved
peh kung no marr you have been loved
peh kung ngha marr ... theyhave been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. peh ka kung më marr I had been loved
peh ka kung moa marr thou hadst been loved
peh ka kung woa marr he had been loved.
Plur. peh ka kung hë marr... we had been loved
peh ka kung no marr... you had been loved
peh ka kung ngha marr they had been loved.

Future Tense.

Sing. peh hun më marr I shall be loved
peh hun moa marr..... thou shalt be loved
peh hun woa marr he shall be loved.
Plur. peh hun hë marr..... we shall be loved
peh hun no marr you shall be loved
peh hun ngha marr ... they shall be loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. ngha peh marr më..... let me be loved
ngha peh marr moa ... be thou loved
ngha peh marr woa ,,, let him be loved.

Plur. ngha peh marr hë let us be loved
ngha peh marr no be ye loved
ngha peh marr ngha ... let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. peh na marr më..... I may be loved
peh na marr moa thou mayest be loved
peh na marr woa he may be loved.
Plur. peh na marr hë we may be loved
peh na marr no..... you may be loved
peh na marr ngha..... they may be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. lo peh marr më if I be loved
lo peh marr moa if thou be loved
lo peh marr woa..... if he be loved.
Plur. lo peh marr hë if we be loved
lo peh marr no if you be loved
lo peh marr ngha if they be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh marr to be loved.

HALLË KUM, TO BEAR.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. ah kum oh ... I bear.
Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rë ... I bore.
Perfect Tense. ah kung kum ... I have borne.
Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy kum ... I had borne.
Future Tense. yah hun kum ... I shall *or* will bear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ńkum bear thou
ngang ńkum bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh..... if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë kum to bear.

Participle.

kumdy borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh kum më I am borne.
Imperf. Tense. peh kum më rë ... I was borne.
Perf. Tense. peh kung më kum . I have been borne.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më kum . I had been borne.
Future Tense. peh hun më kum... I shall be borne.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh kum moa..... be thou borne.
ngha peh kum no be ye *or* you borne.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na kum më I may be borne.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh kum më..... if I be borne.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh kum..... to be borne.

HALLË TENTING, TO HATCH.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. yah tenting eh ... I hatch.
Imperf. Tense. yah tenting eh rë ... I hatched.
Perfect Tense. ah ka tenting rë... I have hatched.
Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy tenting...I had hatched.
Future Tense. yah hun tenting...I shall *or* will hatch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ńtenting hatch thou
nghang ńtenting..... hatch ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na tenting I may hatch.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah tenting if I hatch.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tenting to hatch.

Participle.

tentingń hatched.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh tenting më ... I am hatched.
Imperf. Tense. peh tenting më rë... I was hatched.
Perfect Tense. peh kung më tenting ...I have been hatched.
Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më tenting... I had been hatched.
Future Tense. peh hun më tenting .. I shall *or* will be hatched.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh tenting moa..... be thou hatched
ngha peh tenting no be ye hatched.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na tenting më..... I may be hatched.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh tenting më if I be hatched.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh tenting to be hatched.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

THE Adverbs in the Bullom Language seem to be numerous. They may be reduced to the following classes: of *place, time, quantity, manner* and *quality, affirmation, negation,* and *interrogation.*

A Collection of Adverbs.

Of Place.		*Of Time.*	
ka, cheh	here	gbang	to-morrow
kull	there	chah, chenchah	yesterday
loa	where	kehkehtoo	immediately
ayin	somewhere	ënang	to-day
ń ayin	no where	lah vie ah	long ago
ayin bulëing	every where	loko poom	sometime
ëtook, a took	upward, above	trim bulëing	always, for ever
halloh	below	ëboll	before
boolung	downward	pēh	again
wayling	backward, behind	bayley, bēhlēh	till
ngha leh ?	where ?	nim	still
ëboll	before	yēh	now

chong by and by
parang afternoon
loa when

Of Quantity.

gbĭr much
akpilbah ... abundantly
ḿ poom ... some
tayk few, little, some
būlēing..... all

Of Manner and Quality.

gbahot publicly
chirock..... scarcely
bēlang privately
ninghē craftily
lëbang badly
soyëë..... privately

Of Affirmation.

ah..... yes
rong true
urongdong . truly, verily
gboat surely

Of Negation.

be'h no, not
chin not
an (ń) no, not
ma not
nu..... not

Of Interrogation.

ngho..... how
nghom how much
lan why
yeh why

Note.—*Loa* is sometimes expressed by *l:* as, *kill tre ka l'ah cheh,* "the house where I dwell." *Lan* and *yeh* are often joined with *ah* and *leh:* as, *lanah* and *yehleh.*

The Adverbs stand connected with their verbs, as follows:

1. *Of Place.*

Yah ko ëboll, "I go before;" *ń yehneh loa?* "who is there?"—*ania tre ngha leh woa loa?* "did the people leave him there?"—*loa woa yeh?* "where is he?"—*ah*

tick ko chung atook loa keh traak pintre woa, "I landed on the sand beach, where I saw thy brother's son." *A ko ń ayin,* "I go no where."

2. *Of Time.*

ń keh rë bay tre ënangë? "didst thou see the king to-day?"—*ah keh ń chah woa rë,* "I saw him yesterday;"—*yah gbang bë rë,* "I shall have to-morrow;"—*dyack yah muning,* "day after to-morrow I shall return;"—*ah hinka lo pall ë parrang,* "I left at the afternoon;"—*yah moa ko hallë keh moa chong,* "I shall come to see thee by and by;"—*loa woa yeh?* "where is he now?"

3. *Of Quantity.*

ńka me ūpelleh ū tayk, "give me a little rice;" *lanah kë būlēing laka nghan,* "all these things were done;" *ëporr ë gbir bung he,* "much rain beat us;" *yah moa keh ń poom,* "I shall look for some for thee."

4. *Of Quality.*

ū ka yehma hallë mail woa ń soyëë, "he wished to dismiss her privately;" *yeh ū ka vail ania ńtin tre bēlang,* "when he had called the wise men privily;" *ū yee ngha ń ninghe,* "he inquired of them diligently;" *ū ka shilling lëbang,* "he was badly vexed;" *ńqui ma chirok kë loko,* "palm oil is scarce at this time."

5. *Of Affirmation.*

The common way of Africans to give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them: as,

"Are you well?" answer: "I well." "Have you money?" "I have money." "Do you see him." "I see him." Thus the Bolloms, upon the question, *ń bë rë ń toko ńsekle ë?* "hast thou dry clothes?" answer, *ah bë ma rë,* "I have them." *Papa'h moa woa weh?* "is thy father well?" reply, *ah we'h,* "he well."

Ah, "yes." is used by them as the common people say in English, *aye,* that is to say, "yes." Thus, some vessels being arrived, some one asks, *bë ngha ńviss pooto?* "have they any salt provisions?" the other replies, *ah,* "yes." Oftentimes they shut their mouths, and give a sound through the nose, like n long or *ńhm.*

Gboat, "surely," or "to be sure." *Woa loa lúll ë?* "is he going to sleep there?" (in a friend's house, or, perhaps, in a dangerous place): *gboat,* "yes," "to be sure," "of course."

Rong and *urong-dong* are the words which the Bulloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: *Kay rong kë Foy,* "it is true by God;" *kay rong kë yah më,* "it is true by my mother;" *kay rong kë wantim yah mung,* "it is true by my sacred sister," that is to say, "my cousin."

6. *Of Negation.*

What was observed in the preceding section is applicable to this also: as, *ń bë fēh ë?* "hast thou money?" *ah bë an fēh,* "I have no money;"—*moa lull ë?* "dost thou sleep?" *ah lúllēhn,* "I don't sleep."

Bé'h.—níkēh rë ma Kumba'h? "didst thou see Mrs. Kumba'h?" *be'h,* "no." *Bé'h yin peh ka nghan,* "not a thing was made."

Chin.—Ngha mun Bethlehem kë Judah chin moa chang toon, "and thou Bethlehem in Judah art not the smallest," &c.

An.—Hë bë an tëring ka, "we have no ivory."—NOTE. *An* is sometimes expressed by *ń:* as, *ah foh ń din,* "I say nothing."

ń ma kui ilill ë Foy sele, "thou shalt not take the name of God in vain."

7. *Of Interrogation.*

Lan yee yeh min ah? "why didst thou not ask me?" *yeh wum leh ngha la?* "why didst thou do so?" *ngho appa moa weh yah?* "how does thy father do?" *nghom bë ah?* "how much do you want?"

CHAPTER IV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS, or particles connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them, seem to be pretty numerous in the Bullom Language.

A Collection of Prepositions.

nēh	for	hallë	for, to, about
ha	of	hinkeh	from§
hoa	of, on	ayain	amidst, amongst
leh	by*, in	atook	on, above
ka-ku-mĕ ...	to me	alo'h	down, under
kë	in	ëboll	before
ko	to, in, on, at†	wayling.....	behind
ku	in	lëwill	afar off
lo	if	ko lill	over
dere	with‡	ko-kë	to, in‖
bim ngha ...	with	lah rë	about it
ko, leh	within, into		

NOTES.

* The preposition "by," is sometimes expressed by *ngha, ko,* and *kë.*

† *Ko* is sometimes expressed by *k': as, la k' no pokan tre,* "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," *k'* "belonging to the man;"—*po k' noma tre,* "the woman's husband."

‡ *ní* stands as a preposition: *ní pin neh me ńqui moa loa* ní *ë bar a woang,* "buy me oil *for* ten bars." *Ah yill ēh rë* ní *mo"i,* "I am drunk *with* spirits."

§ In the common way of speaking, *hinkēh* is expressed by *'k*: as, *ū kui* 'k ko *ngha* ayain, "he took it *from amongst* them."

‖ *ń* stands for *ko* or *ko-kë:* as, *ń pall ë men bull,* "in six days;"—*ënang ë tre* ngha *ń ah moi,* "the day *in which* I came."

Instances of Prepositions as they stand in Connection with other Words.

ńi pin nēh më ń qui, " buy oil for me ;" *loa ń kung gbo ń wong ma ka ku më,* " when finished send them to me ;" *Book tre ha ūborr hoa Jesus,* " the book of the generation of Jesus ;" *ah kë rë raë tre ngho moa wang lēh Furry,* " I saw the letter which thou didst send by Furry."

Ah hvoy hallë keh moa ku *më kil*lēh, " I am glad to see thee at my house :" *kū* with *leh* signifies " within." *Loa womb ay tre ko* ko *kamp,* " when the king's canoe goes to the colony." *Kunny woa ko* ko-kë *Sabah,* " Kunny is going to Sabah ;" or it is expressed thus : *Kunny woa ko* ko *Sabah* kë. *Hallë pin sëlonkobeh,* " to buy sheep." *Lah lo ko kamp ah?* " what news in the camp?" *Ah tick* ko *shung* atook, " I landed on the sand." *Yuck me* ko *moa kil*leh, " guide me to thy house," or " into, &c." *Bēhlēh he boa yuck kill hallë woa,* " till we are able to build a house for him." *No pokan to hinka London,* " this man comes from London." *N' ko me dere,* " go with me." *Lum tre ngho cheh* bim ngha *Foy,* " the Word was with God."

I have met with prepositions connected with substantives in the following manner :

rum atook on a tree
kick tre wayling behind the hill
ushall u tre lill over the river

kill tre ëboll before the house
tofoi ayain..... in the woods
ko killeh in the house
kick allo'h down the hill
messah allo'h..... under the table.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following is a list of the principal Conjunctions:

nu, ngha	 and	yeh	because
lo, lon	 if	lahna	wherefore
leh	that	tha	then
hallë	for, because	kērēh	but
		kin	as
		num	yet

Foy ū foll hoa menting tre nū ngha rubah, "God rested on the seventh (day) and made it holy."

Abram kum Isaak, ngha Isaak kum Jakob, ngha Jakob kum Juda ngha ë pintre woa: "Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren."

Lo ah hun, "if I come;" *lon yoo noa gbo,* "if you please."

Ah tu'i rë leh *ngha ko wong ni moa loa keleng,* "I hear that they let it go for a good price."

Hallë yeh ania he ngha boa rë wom rah, "for now our people shall be able to plant."

Yah ke gbo ë gbim ë; kereh a loikehn, "I saw only smoke; but I did not go in."

I have not met with any conjunction expressing *or, nor.* The Bulloms, instead of saying "John or James, shall go with me," say, *No bull woa bë hallë ko me dere, lo peh chin gbo Yack, tha Yehmë*; that is, "One person has to go with me, if it be not Jack, then Jim." —"Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man; but of God. The Bulloms say thus: *Ngha nah peh kum chin ha nkong ma, chin ha ndyall nghē, chin kë ëtennin ë no; kereh hēh Foy:* i. e. "which were born not of blood, not of the flesh, not of the will of man; but of God."

CHAPTER IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

There are several little words in the Bullom Language expressing the passions or emotions of the speaker: as,

Ahgbo! ah kun la porren hallë wong buyah kë yah më, "Oh!" or, "Dear me! I forgot to send a present to my mother."

Ah! ngha ńyettëë he won, "Ah (poor fellow)! they have taken hold of him now."

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë ëchull ë, "Poor me! I have been awake all night."

Yaangń! watch keleng, "Really! indeed it is a fine watch."

E'h yah sum ūtereng u to, "Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have done with it, I shall take hold of thee)."

Lēhlë! "behold!" *nkēh,* "see;" *gbo ńlēhlë.* "look only;" *ńtú'i,* "hear."

Yēēngn! "hush! silence!"

Sheno'h! "welcome!

ēēh ń lap } "fie! shame!"
oh ń lap }

Besides these are several others used by the people which cannot be expressed by words in writing: as, *n, ńhń, hḿ,* &c.

CHAPTER X.

OF NUMERALS.

The Bulloms counting by scores, their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty, as follows;

1 Bull.
2 ting, *or* ninting.
3 rah, *or* ninrah.
4 hewl, *or* ninhewl.
5 men, *or* main.
6 mainbull.
7 mainting.
8 mainrah.
9 mainhewl.
10 woang.
11 woang nu bull.
12 woang nu ninting.
13 woang nu ninrah.
14 woang nu ninhewl.
15 woang nu ninmen.
16 woang nu mainbull.
17 woang nu mainting.
18 woang nu mainrah.
19 woang nu mainhewl.
20 tone, *or* toang, *a score.*
100 toang u men—i. e. *five score,* or, kemēli.
1000 ukemēli tewoang—i. e. *an hundred tens.*

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing *lë* to the cardinals: as, *lëbull*, *lëting*, *lërah*, &c., "once, twice, thrice," &c. They make a particular distinction also of *ńse'h*, the first; and *lūlan*, the last. *Tëyain* are all those that are between *ńse'h* and *lulan*.

The distributive numbers are formed by doubling the cardinals, joining *one* by *u*, and all the rest by *ah*: as, *u bull u bull*, "one by one;" *a ting ah ting*, "two by two;" *ah rah ah rah*, "three by three;" *ah hewl ah hewl*, "four by four."

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

THE agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective, the Relative with the Antecedent, and the Nominative with the Verb, is the same in the Bullom as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities of that language.

With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are, that the substantive precedes the article, the adjective, and the personal pronoun. The nominative precedes the genitive. All other cases and parts of speech, in most respects, differ very little from our way of arranging them ; as will be seen by the following fables, related by a Bullom, who knows very little of any language but his own.

UTENN ŃSEḤ.	FABLE I.
Epeh ngha Ekulung.	*The Elephant and the Goat.*
Epeh a ngha ekulung ngha ka poke rë hallë	The elephant and the goat had been disputing

wonno chang dyo yeo; nghang ko kë sonlah hallë fo'h ngha ayain. Epeh woa *ń dim ūbonnoh woa*, nu kissy, woa ńka tehm woa; nu dim u hoa woa; nu kissy: sonlah ngha leh: *la bë an din*. Yah no yuck kë traal bomung tre, *wonno* gbo chang dyo yah woa ka hallë chēh kë anin eh; kērēh wonno peh tamo yeo, loa u shee gbo din: u ma më kēh k tëfoll. Woa yuck ngha kë traal bomung tre, nu ū sem hallë lēhlë ngha. *Yeh ngho* nghang gboo oh ngha wenth ë pall ë, bēhlēh foy ngho ka pēh pëë kë; ngha ńko hin kë ūtērēng atook hallë wickin ńkonteh ngha. Ekulung woa ńtrip hallë gboo kë ngha hallë sum ësam. Epeh yëë woa: Tehmbah! yēh moa nim sum ah? e'h! yah sum ūtereng u to, yah cheh leh kung ko, yah moa hirr.

about *which of them* could eat most; they went to the lion to speak between them. The elephant *made his speech*; and having finished, gave it to his friend: he made his, and having finished, the lion said: *never mind*; I shall lead you into a large field; *which of you* eats most I shall give him to dwell among people; but he that is conquered, let him know the thing, he shall not see me with these eyes. He conducted them into the large field, and stood to look at them. *When* they had stooped down, they fed the whole day until the sky had gone to rest: they went to lay down on a rock to stretch their limbs; the goat began to strain and to chew the cud. The elephant asked, Friend! what, doest thou chew yet? The goat re-

Yeh ngho epeh ka kim nu ūloi tofëah; nu ënang ūfoh nim.

plied: Aye! ah heigh! I chew this rock; andwhen I have done with this, I shall take hold of thee. *Then* the elephant fled into the woods, and to this day did not come out.

Lah leh: lo ń kēh no ní ma woa minta *hallë yeh* chin gbo nyërick būlēing kin mun tre: ní ma minta ah nin ah ń sheen ko loa ngha mattūn kull.

That is to say: if thou seest any person, be not proud because he is not in all things like thee: be not bold (or impudent) against people,thou knowest not in what place they are hidden.

UTENN TËYAIN.

Turma nghaKill nu Sigh no tre.

Turma ngha kill ngha ka cheh ko lëmëan ngha bum ní mo"i Sighno. Kill *ngha leh,* Tehmbah hë kull ma. Turma *ngha leh:* Ah mintahn. Kill *ngha leh:* Be'h! hë kull ma. Turma ngha leh: nko ma

FABLE II.

The Chameleon, the Monkey,and the Palm-wine-Maker.

The chameleon and the monkey were gone to visiting, and met with the wine of Sighno. Monkey said, Friend, let us drink it. Chameleon replied, I am not bold enough. Monkey said: Puh! let us

kull. Woa tang loa nu kull ma gbēēng nu tull; ngha chang; ahwain mo"i ko wayling u keh u ńyë tre ní bussle, woa cheh ngha wayling *lemplemp* woa bum ngha, nu yëë *ngha leh:* hin ah woa kull oh mo"i më ah? Kill ngha leh: chin yang woa. Turma ū hiam la. Kill *ngha leh* yeh peh la hiam *kë*, ńlëh lë he; wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull oh ma. Nu chang, nu sem, nu ngha leh: ńleh lë yeo, yah rinket ë? woa foh ń turma leh: mun na u chang yeo, lo peh gbo leh ńyillin. U peh chang ah, nu sem ah, woa ńrinket. Kill *ngha lēh:* ńkë no-kull-oh-mo"i tukehn. Langbang tre woa yettëë turma nu bung woa gbeeng nu mail, nu ngha leh: *ah lap ah moa rë hallë kill,* yah ma dyë moa rë.

drink it. Chameleon said: Go thou drink it. He climbed up, and drank plenty and came down; and they went on. The owner of the wine walked after them, and saw the wet footsteps; he followed them quickly and overtook them, and asked, saying; Who is he that drank my wine? The monkey said: I am not he. The chameleon denied it. Monkey said: As it is denied *in this way*, look at us—he that staggers, the same is he (that) drank it; and he walked, he stood still, and said: Look, do I stagger? He said to the chameleon: Thou also shouldst walk if thou art not drunk. He passed, and he stood still; he staggered. The monkey said: See! the wine-drinker is not hidden. The man took hold of the chameleon and beat him

Ngha chang ëboll ngha bum *yotha*. Turma ngha leh: hë tú'in yotha to: kill ngha leh: ayëë! ah kay. Turma ngha leh ń bú'll, hë ngho tú'in. Nu ko kui u babang nu troff ngho dyom, ngho he'h gbo woo, ngho nume. Ah ma tre ngha moi nu ngha yëë la. Turma ngha leh: ah shee lan, yah kë ëgbim ë; kereh ah loikehn loa ńpëah kill ngha leh: yah ngho. Turma ngha leh: yeh woa la hiam kë, gbo lëhlë he tësuh, no-tú'in-oh-yotha tukehn; peh lëhlë turma suë, peh keh tha sarrang, nu *ngha leh* ńwicky yeo pëah kill; kill peh wicky ah tha kin much, and dismissed him, and said: *I forgive thee for monkey's sake;* or, if it were not for the sake of the monkey I would kill thee; (or, it is for the monkey's sake I do not kill thee.)

They went forward, and met *a farm prepared for burning*. The chameleon said: Let us burn the farm. The monkey replied: Aye! I won't. The chameleon said: Stay! let us burn it; he went and took a firebrand, and kindled the fire; it burnt but dead—it extinguished. The people came and inquired about it. The chameleon said: I do not know, I saw the smoke, but I entered not hands there. The monkey said: I also (viz. innocent). The chameleon said: As he thus denies it, only look at our hands, the burner of the bush cannot be

hatë të. Peh yëttëë woa nu ngha bung woa, nu gbath woa u bëë, la bull woa ngha loi kith, nu loin tofëah.

hid. The chameleon's hands were examined, and found to be clean, and he said: Stretch out the monkey's hands. As the monkey stretched out, they looked as if they were black; he was taken hold of, and they beat him and struck him with a blow, that left his head short, and entered into the woods.

UTENN LULAN.

Unah ngha Boranth.

Unah ngha boranth ngha ka ko rë wamna trim nrick ngho ko foë kë tëgbanthama. Unah sem nu lëhlë kull oh ëgbim ë tre nghë chang foë k kull, u ngha leh: loa woa ko; kereh boranth ko kull oh ëgbim ë tre nghë chin ëgbirr kull; nghang senghin nin. Unah peh ka

THE LAST FABLE.

The Caterpillar and the Land Tortoise.

The caterpillar and the tortoise went to travel in the time of famine, and came into the neighbouring countries; the caterpillar stood and looked where the most smoke was coming from, and said, thither he would go; but the tortoise should go where there was not much

moi ko woa ah u bonth gbo peh gbill ërum ëgbir; kereh boranth u bum peh nikre udyo keleng folo'h. Unah kehn yain keleng ko lo moll oh kull nu *ween* nu kim, kon ko kë boranth; u bum woa u kung dyo nu wainy kuss; u moi gbo nu gbine, u folahfolah ngha leh: Tehmbah ń hun ka. Boranth ngha leh: ah kay. Ah chang ah pumah. Unah ngha leh: ńwainy kuss? Boranth ngha leh, ah loe gbo ńtoone. Unah ngha leh: ńka më ma oh! nu chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu ah pum kin mun nu ka ka woa *ma* nu kung ma dyo.

Boranth ngha leh: ńkë!

smoke. They both parted: the caterpillar came to his (place chosen) and found only much wood heaped up; but the tortoise met very good victuals prepared. The caterpillar did not see a good place for his lodging, *withdrew* himself and fled, went to the tortoise, met him having finished eating, and placing away the remainder. The caterpillar came and peeped, whispering said: My good friend, come here. The tortoise replied: I will not, I have done filling my belly. The caterpillar said: Did you put away the remainder? Tortoise said: I left but a little. Caterpillar said: Give it to me! bring it (that) I also (may) eat and be filled like thyself; and he gave *it* to him and he finished eating.

The tortoise said: Be-

loa gbeh yeh *ngha no-kono* ń ma woa ngha yam fa moa peh lamleh kull oh ëgbim ë tre nghe kull, loa ūdyo koēh, *bēshēlēh* la chin ngho ń; lo peh moa sotoh rë *leh* ń ma na ka min.

hold! when thou walkest *with*(thy) *neighbour*, thou must not deceive him. Thou thoughest, where there is smoke there is food; *not knowing* that it is not there. If thou hadst obtained *it* thou wouldest not have given me any.

BULLOM LETTERS.

Kamp, Wellwell, 1812.

Yah me,

Yuckno tre ha raë to woa moa ka uwahlin mainbull ha të ubokoh: ń pin neh me nqui moaloa ń ë bar a woang, loa ń kung gbo ńwong ma ka ku më: lo m boa soto'h sësok, m pin neh me ngha nu wong ngha ubor ubull. Ah lengkeh bay tre, ë pintre ngha ë wantë më bulēing. Yah moa ko hallë keh moa chong. Yah leh,

Yah me,

Traak moa,

HINNEH.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 1812.

My Mother,

The bearer of this letter will deliver to thee six fathoms of blue baft. Buy for me oil, ten bars worth; when done, send it to me. If thou canst get any fowls, buy me them and send all together. My compliments to the king and all my brothers and sisters. I shall come to see you by and by. I am,

My Mother,

Thy Son,

HINNEH.

Yongroo, Bankleley, 1812.

Traak më,

Ah kë rë raë tre ngho moa wong leh Furry, ngha boko'h tre ; ńqui ma chirock kë loko to ; kereh vah moa keh m pum, *lo boa, gbo.* Sësok kung moa re pin nēh hallë ë bar ah mainting yah moa ngho wong oh *loa* wom bay tre ngho *gbo* ko ko kamp. Kunny woa rë weh ; woa ko ko kë Yēhmë hallë soto'h ńyërick hallë pin lonkobeh ngha sënar halle woa. *Hë bë an tëring* ka. Ah Timanëë ngha bë ūkam ūgbir, ngha ah tú'i rë leh ngha ko wong ń moa loa keleng.

Upin ah woke ka kundy hë marr ah la rë; hallë yeh ania hë ngha boa rë wom rah ngha fui ńbell. Ah bë an peh din hallë fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak më,
Yah moa,
SHEELOH.

Yongroo, February, 1812.

My Son,

I have seen the letter which thou sentest by Furry, and the baft; palm oil it scarce this time; but I shall look (for) some for thee if possible.

Fowls I have done buy for thee seven bars' worth. I shall send them to thee *whenever* the king goes to the Colony. Kunny is well; Woa is going to Yehme to get goods to buy sheep and bullocks for him. *We have no ivorys* here. The Timanees have much calmwood, and I understand that they sent it away at a good price.

The slave trade is entirely done. We are glad about it; for now our people are able to plant, and to make palm-oil. I have nothing more to say.

I am, my Son,
Thy Mother,
SHEELOH.

Kammem, Gbacroon, 1812.

Tehmbah,

Chenchah parang ah tick ko shung atook loa keh ńchah traak pintrē woa. Ah ngha leh; yuck me ko moa killeh. Loa he chenchah ko ah kyo Kehfoyno u chall woa tum oh buyah; Yah yëë: *yeh kë?* u kunan min leh peh kum woa rë ha keh. Ah ka woa pentēlēh uboh, ah fohm woa, leh u hun ku moa killēh; kērēh ū choe tittkeh kin Moosah.

Rubah bomung yeh lukoh foll të woa ngha ńloonk woa! Hë na way rë foy mama hallë ńdërick ń cheh kë, hë na ńghēll hall ngha woa u hvoy. Lo ń boa rë sotoh ayin, ngha ńyërick dyë behleh he boa yuck kill hallë langbang monēh tre ń kunan lan yuckno tre. Yah leh

Tehm moa,

SHACKAH.

Kammem, March, 1812.

Good Friend,

Yesterday afternoon I landed on the sand beech, where I met with thy brother's son. I told him to conduct me to thy house, and when we were going, I saw a blind man: he sat; he begged alms. I asked him: *What is this?* He told me that he was born without sight. I gave him a piece of bread, and told that he should come to thy house; but he was lame like Moses.

What a great blessing to be entrusted with eyes and with limbs. We should give God thanks for the thing continued to us. We should endeavour to make him glad. If thou canst obtain a lodging and things to eat for the poor man, till we can build a house for him, tell by the bearer. I am

Thy Friend,

SHACKA.

From the above fables and very simple letters, which are translated almost word for word, it appears as if there were but very little difference between the manner of the Bulloms arranging their words and the manner in which it is done in our own language. The letters were first written in English and translated into Bullom, and afterwards translated from the Bullom again into English.

We shall now proceed to take a view of what seems to be most remarkable in the arrangement of the different parts of speech.

SECT. I.

The article is always preceded by the substantive, by the substantive and adjective, and by several substantives in a question. It is sometimes placed between the substantive and the adjective, perhaps improperly.

The article is entirely omitted: as, in the fables, elephant and goat went to lion: caterpillar and tortoise were travelling.

It is made use of, as is observed page 6.

SECT. II.

When two substantives stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter: as, *Davy bay tre*, "David the King," *Isaiah prophet tre*, "Isaiah the prophet."

When one substantive governs another, signifying a

different thing in the possessive case; as, "my father's house," "the king's palace," "the chief's son;" the Bulloms say thus: *kill appa më tre traak sukono tre.* They cannot place "father" before "house," "chief" before "son," without giving it quite a different signification. Thus: *wom bay tre,* is "the king's vessel;" but, *bay wom tre,* is "the vessel's king," or "the king of the vessel;" *i. e.* "captain, commander of the vessel."

In some cases *ha* or *hoa* is placed between the two substantives, to denote the genitive case; as, *book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus,* "the book of the generation of Jesus;" *yah ha John,* "the mother of John;" *malaka ha Foy,* "the angel of God;" *bay ha ah Jew tre,* "king of the Jews." But to say the king's house, it cannot be said, *bay ha kill tre,* which signifies "the king of the house," as above; *bay wom tre,* "the king of the canoe." It must be said then, *wom bay tre,* "the king's canoe," and *kill bay tre,* "the king's house."

SECT. III.

The adjectives admit of no change at all; they always agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

SECT. IV.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood: as, *ah yeh ma hallë perren,* "I desire to learn;" *ah moi rë hallë keh moa,*

"I came to see thee." But when it is said of any distant period or future time, then the pronoun of the person to be visited is placed between the nominative and the verb: as, *yah moa ko hallë keh*, "I shall come to see thee,"—literally, "I thee go to see;" *woa moa ka uwahlin mainbull*, "he will give thee six fathoms;" *kērēh yah moa keh ńi poom*, "but I shall look for some for thee,"—literally, "but I thee see some;" *yah moa ngha wong*, "I shall send them to thee," or "I thee them send."

SECT. V.

The Bulloms make use of some particles and single letters connected with words and sentences, without altering the import of the words or sentence, merely as ornaments of the language. Thus, *ah*, *ēh*, and *oh* are used agreeably to the observation in page 21.

Ah is employed in a variety of significations: 1. It is the personal pronoun of the first person in the singular number. 2. It is the characteristic of the plurals signifying persons. 3. It is used at the end of sentences, pointing them out to be questions. 4. It follows some active verbs. 5. It is an interjection.

ēh is oftentimes connected with the prepositions *ko* and *ku*: as, *ko më kill eh*, "unto my house;" *ku mē kill ēh*, "within my house."

Besides these particles, there are single letters made use of as embellishments: such are, *a*, *ë*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *ń* and *m̀*.

a, *ë*, and *ū* in general follow words beginning with them: as, *ayin a tre*, "the place;" *ënang ë trē*

" the day," (the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun); *ū borr, u bull,* " all at once, together."

NOTE.—*ë* is used oftentimes to point out questions, like *ah:* as, *nko më dere ë?* " dost thou go with me?" *ń bë fe'h ë?* " hast thou money?"

k, ń, and *ń* are used as prepositions: see p. 45.

ń and *l* are used as adverbs: see pp. 41 and 44; besides this, *ń* is of various significations, as observed p. 3.

The particle *yeo,* added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, *kereh wonno peh tamo yeo, loa u shee gbo din, u ma më keh k tëfoll;* " but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:"—*wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull oh ma,* " whosoever staggers, the same drank it:"—*ū chang yeo lo peh gbo leh ūyillin,* " pass by if thou art not drunk."

Pall ë tre lehneh he chang atook yeo: *ūdyo konno hë sotoh, ūfoll u tre kono hë ßeng yeo; trim bulëing ma hë kunan lëh Foy woa rë ko tukeh*; " the sun that passes over us; the food which we receive; the rest which we enjoy, at all times tell us that there is a God in heaven."

Having thus endeavoured to find out the principles of the Bullom Language, I would humbly request any one who would take the trouble to peruse these few pages, to consider this to be the work of one who by no means would pretend even to be a teacher; but who, by much labour and great difficulties, endea-

voured to scrape the gold out of the dust, but could not avoid picking up much dust with it, which, for the present, must be left to those who are able to refine it and to polish it.

I shall now add a few BULLOM PHRASES, which perhaps will be both acceptable and useful.

Kunny langbang ben tre fo'h	Kunny the old man spoke.
wom bay tre	the king's canoe.
traak pintrē woa.....	his brother's son.
hin ah ngha ngho ah? ...	who made it?
u yuck ngha rë gboat ..	he carried them away indeed.
u chee ah ngho	he brought it.
u loi rë ka hallë sotoh feh	he staid here to get money.
lon yoo Foy yah ko ësho .	if God please I go in the morning.
ngha ka ilill ë Shacka ...	theygave him nameShacka.
ngho pay rë ūpēlēh ngha kūss kūss	it is filled with rice and Indian corn.
u nghandy ëkēn nanlah gbir	he made himself very rich.
ah tumdy book hallë moa	I asked a book from him.
ania tre ngha rë kath hallë bay ngha	the people are strong for their king.
ania Bullom ah tre ngha kath hallë yeome	the Bulloms are hard for their sovereign.

u wūll ë bay tre.....	he resembles the king.
woa kin kin bay tre	he seems to be like the king.
woa kin mungal leh appa më	he appears to be like my father.
bay tre wum woa ke traa woa	the king sent him to his son.
woa wong ngho kë won eh	he sent it to him.
yeh ń yeh ma?	what dost thou want?
yah bë woa	I have him—he is mine.
hin bulëing he hun woo...	we all must die.
ngha bë rë ń ning hallë shinny turr tre	they have laid schemes to destroy the town.
mungkun ka moi	the end is come.
ah sarrah woa.....	I hate him.
ah sarrah wondy *la bë la*	I hate him, *that is the reason*, or *because*, I hate him.
ah marr ah moa	I love him.
ngho marran	it is loving, pleasing.
ah yëhma hallë perrin ...	I wish to learn.
ah moi rë hallë keh moa	I came to see thee.
woa kunan me hallë ngha ngho	he told me to do it.
yeh moa loa	what price?
yeh ńyehma la?	what dost thou want for it?
ah yill eh rë ń mo"i	I am drunk with spirits.
u bung woa ko utock ...	he beat him with a stick.
woa rë ko naë.....	he is in the road.
woa rë turr tre	he is in the town.
ko moi ë bar ating	this comes to two bars.
ko chang ëbar ating	it exceeds two bars.
ngho ń pang ma chang ah?	how many months since?

ngho tënen ta chang ah ?	how many years are past ?
yeh ngha moi ka kë u ngha la.....	when they came here, he did it.
ah moi rë *ka* ënang.....	I came *here* to day.
trim lan tre u moi *ka*.....	at that time he came *here*.
kill bay tre	the king's house.
lak no pokan tre	the man's wife.
pok noma tre	the wife's husband.
traak bay tre	the king's son.
u ngha rë din ah kēlēng...	he did a good thing.
gbitty yendy	condemnation on thyself.
peh gbitty ah Yack	they condemned Jack, *or* Jack is condemned.
ū kon kë won eh	he went to him.
ah sem ngha alloh	I stood under it.
woa bēh woa ko atook ...	he put it on him.
ū kui k ko ngha ayaing...	he took it from among them.
konno ń soto'h yeo.....	which thou receivest.
hin ah woa sotoh ngho ?	who received it?
ńyërick ha ń bay tre ...	things belonging to the king
hin ah woa bay tre ?	who is king ?
hin ah woa ka cheh bay tre?	who was king ?
yah la	it is I.
mun moi la	it is thou.
won woi la	it is he.
he na la	we are they, *or* it is we.
nghang ngha la	you are they, *or* it is you.
ngha la	they are they, *or* it is they.
ngha rë ah nia keleng ...	they are good people
ụ ngha lan	he did not.

chin woa ngha la	not he did it.
no-kull-oh-mo″i tukehn ...	thewine-drinker is not hid.
kērēh ah loikehn *loa* ń pëah	but I did not enter the hands there.
ah yattahn	I do not row.
ah hinehn	I do not lay down, I do not rest, I am uneasy.
ugboll ü woa ko ka hinehn	his heart did not lay down.
ah kay yatt.....	I will not row.
ah kay kull	I will not drink.
ń tullë ngho	make it come down, *or* take it down.
hoa moa	it is thine.
hoa moa ë?.....	is it thine?
ënang ë tre ngha ń ah moi ka kë oh	the day in which I came here
ayin a tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the place where I dwell.
ayin a tre ka l'ah hinkeh kull	the place where I come from
kill tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the house where I dwell.
loa u hinkah?.....	where does he come from?
loa ń choe ah?	where dost thou dwell?
u cho'h rë fòhsa	he fought mightily.
u shee rë fohsa	he knows much.
u dyo rë fohsa	he ate much.
ah gburekan fohsa	I ran mightily, swiftly.
ń pë kay rë?	art thou well? *or* hast thou been well through the day?
ń shach ah re?	hast thou been well during the night?

m moa rë weh?	art thou well?
hin ah woa bet tunga? ...	who settled the palaver?
nlum moa woa ngho kë?	are these thy words?
ah hvoy hallë keh moa ko më killeh	I am glad to see thee at my house.
inkanta fongfol u tre	shut the door.
n foh më leo	tell it me.
nfoh ma woa cheh nang foh ah?	what language did he speak?
peh suntah woa rë?	he was struck.
ū chang më rē u shull ...	he is taller than I.
epeh chang suay hallë bomung	an elephant larger than a horse.
Yongroo loi lë bomung kin Tolung.....	Yongroo is as large as Tolung.
papa'h më woa bë rë fe'h kin ha moa.....	my father has as much money as thine.
ëwantim ë keleng	good girls.
ewantim ë lippy.....	beautiful girls.
hë kou	let us go.
hë ko hë tissung.....	let us go to play.
moa më ko dere ë?	dost thou go with me?
n ko më dere	go with me.
ah kay.....	I will not.
ah bë po bull	I have but one.
Foy u po bull.....	Is there but one God?
po bull	one only.
moa pong lokoh	thou throwest time.
loa moa fo'h?..... ..	what dost thou say?
nka më	give me.
moa ka më	thou givest me.

moa më ka ë?.....	dost thou give me?
moa tŭ'i ń Susoo ë?	dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tŭ'i ḿ pooto	I understand English.
ah chin tŭ'i	I don't understand.
ilill ë woa ngho gbeh	he is of great renown, his name walks about.
poke noma to kondy.....	this woman's husband is gone.
lo boa gbo	if possible.
ngho moi tënen ah?	how old art thou?
nghom bë ah pomoh ah?	how many has he?
kaynah, ńko më yeo dere	friend, go with me.
peh ka kundy ngho	it is finished.
ukissy.....	the end.

Names of the Months.

Wellwell	January.
Bankleley	February.
Gbakroon	March.
Yanthëmëë	April.
Wūfay.....	May.
Epang ë bomung ...	June.
Gbootha.....	July.
Mufroo	August.
Shakumo'h	September.
Thanantëah	October.
Tharockonay	November.
Papull	December.

PROPER NAMES.

Of Men.	*Of Women.*
Hinneh.	Farma.
Furry.	Kumbah.
Kunny.	Warrah.
Shackah.	Yirrmah.
Sabah.	Yambah,
Gbannah.	Kaany.
Ballah.	Kohny.
Kongbeh	Kutah.
Bonkeh.	Bintah.
Shembeh.	Sheelo'h.
Limbah.	Chirrah.
Tambah.	Mayin.
Secky.	Bahley.
Serry.	Yehley.
Tunkah.	Henny.
Menkey.	Bo''inkēh.

Of Towns.	*Of Headmen.*	Number of Inhabitants.
Yongroo	king George	150
Kumrobay	bay Maruh	200
Monlo'h	nen Sukoh	100
Kafoo	pah Bap	100
Kommem	pah Menkey	50
Robenkēh	nen Ballah.....	50
Tolung	pah Bussom	30

Towns.	*Headmen.*	Number of Inhabitants.
Manoh	pah Manoh	30
Tagery	pah Tunkah	50
Boom	Sopereh	20
Lonkeh	Dalamodu	300
Kamasundu	Henny (a woman)	15
Tëtrick	pah Kongbeh	25
Kiturr	a slave town.	
Menkeh	a slave town.	
Baloh.....	pah Peter	25

VOCABULARY.

PART I.

BULLOM AND ENGLISH.

A.

Ah!..... an interjection.
ah yes.
ah the personal pronoun of the first person singular.
ah stands at the end of sentences merely to point them out to be questions: as, *loa ń choe ah?* where dost thou dwell?
ah follows active verbs without any signification.
ahamë mine own.
ahamoa thine own.
ahawoa his own.
ahahë our own.
ahano your own.
ahangha their own.

ähgboh! an interjection—oh!
adurēh inhabitants.
ahwain owner.
akpilbah plenty, a great many.
alloh down, under.
an a negative particle—no, not; *hë bë an*, I have not.
appa master, father.
atook } above, on.
ëtook }
ayëë in, within, inward.
ayin a place, somewhere.
ń ayin no where.
ayin bulēing ... in all places, every where.
ayin a chillang another place.
ayin a bull in one place, together.
ayaing amidst, amongst.
ayain ayain ... yes, true.
tëyain the middle ones, the middle of the body.

B.

hallë baan to anoint.
babang a fire-brand.
bah great, father of many children.
bah Hinneh ... great Hinneh; as, Alexander the Great.
bah me my father.
Bah Tukeh Father of heaven, God.
hallë ball to sin, trespass.

hallë ballang } ... to write.
gball }
ballo *or* barry a palaver house, court house.
balma a country knife.
bannah a plantain—pl. *ń*.
bang evil, bad; a chain,
hallë bang ń looń*k* ... to bend the knees, kneel.
Bankleley February.
bar a bar,—value of three shillings and six pence; in Sierra Leone, a dollar, or five shillings.
hallë bass to sweep.
batankah a potatoe.
batto a cutlass.
bay king.
lë bay kingdom.
bay lë moa thy kingdom.
hallë baykēh to put in mind, remember, remind; rule.
hallë bay të pil..... to lay eggs.
baylay } until, except.
behlēh }
be'h no.
hallë bë to have, to possess.
hallë bēh to put any thing upon, to load.
bēlang sideway, privately.
bellēh a sail—pl. *të*.
bellung side, edge, border; *ë bellung ë ting*, on both sides; *u bellung u bull*, on one side.

hallë bempah to circumcise.
u bempah circumcision.
ben old.
benah parents, elders, old people.
hallë beng to feel, touch, meddle, interfere.
hallë beng u gbelling to ring the bell.
bencheleh a bench.
hallë benkir to habituate, accustom, endure.
bëng a board.
berikēh goods, merchandize.
berikēhno a merchant.
beseck a broom.
besheleh not knowing: compound of *bé'h*, not; *shee*, know; *leh*, it.
bet a box.
hallë bett to cut.
hallë bett tunga to cut or settle palaver.
bettelo'h the lower part of the belly; loins.
bick a coarse mat.
bikēh storm, tornado.
bim ngha along with.
hallë boa to be able (can).
boi a servant (maid).
bokòh baft, European cloth.
bomu, bomung } large, great.
bonno... speech, apology, defence, excuse, (*see* dim).
boolung the place where the sun sets; west.

boolung downward.
hallë booss to skin, to undress.
bongha pity, sympathy, sorrow.
hallë bonth to meet with, or find something.
borr } { generation, line of descend-
uborr } { ance
hallë bú'i to dig.
bulēing all.
bull the head; number one.
bú'll a story, falsehood, lie.
hallë bum to meet.
hallë bungul to whet, sharpen.
hallë buntëë..... to rub the skin; to wash,bathe.
buntha a parable.
hallë buss *or* gboss... to bark.
hallë buffle to be cold.
hallë conth u buffle... to catch cold.
buffle cold.
u buffle u gbir . colder.
ngho chang buffle coldest.
hallë bussle to be wet.
buttong button.
būttūll green, not ripe.
buyah a gift, alms.

C.

Chah *or* } ... yesterday.
chenchah }
hallë cheh *or* choe ... to live, to be, to dwell, to abide.
chēh here.

hallë chall to sit down.
hallë chakomum to chew.
hallë chang to pass; to be better than others; to pass by; to go on.
hallë chëë (ah)....., to bring.
hallë chemm (el) to warn, give notice, proclaim: *nko ngha chemm el*, go warn them.
chenchah yesterday.
cherry wisdom.
cheeràh palaver, civil business that is talked of at the *barry;* or, merely the speaking of the *palaver*, a *trial.*
chillang another.
chinchy a plate—pl. *ë.*
chin *or* chain... not.
chirock scarce, scarcely, seldom.
hallë chissung to sneeze.
hallë chòh to fight.
chom a round low seat like a foot-stool; stool.
chong by and by.
hallë choo *or* chew... to stab, to pierce with a pointed weapon; to inform; to warn; to caution.
hallë choomoot to tickle.
hallë chossung to suck the teeth (considered by Africans as a very great affront.)

hallë chuck to twist; to spin.
chuln night.
chull ayain..... midnight.
hallë chum to break a nut; to fire a gun or an arrow.
hallë chum pëah..... to break the arm, or to bend the elbows.—To have a right idea of this word, it must be observed, that when the common Bullom comes to see the king, he kneels down before his majesty, touches the ground with his elbows and forehead at once, and, prostrating himself thus, says, *Sukòhty*, which he repeats thrice; to which the king answers thrice, *mí bah, mí bah, mí bah*. After this ceremony, the subject ventures to draw nearer to his majesty, and shakes hands with him. Hence we may make use of
hallë chum pëah as, to worship, reverence, honour, adore.
chundal bad, lewd, lustful.
hallë choe chundal... to be lewd.
noma chundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute, strumpet.

nopokan chundal a lustful man.
hallë chung to dish ; to take up victuals.

D

Deedth the second day after to-morrow.
dere with.
dëring hair—pl. ë.
ëdëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.
dees heavy.
deesul heavier.
ngho chang dees heaviest.
dēwoòh death.
din thing : *ah bë an din*, I have nothing.
dinteh..... white (*see* linteh).
hallë dim to speak, plead, apologize.
hallë dim ubonnoh ... to make a speech, apology.
dyack the day after to-morrow.
dyall flesh, body.
hallë dyo to eat.
hallë dyëë to kill.
dyeeno a murderer.
dyom fire.
hallë dú'i to steal.
dú'ino a thief.

E.

E..... a particle used between the nouns and adjectives. It

forms a great many plurals of nouns, like *ah, n, të, së.* It is placed at the end of sentences, like *ah,* to point out the sentence to be a question: as, *moa më ko dere ë?* dost thou go with me?

ëboll before.
ëchang a tooth—pl. *ńchang.*
ëdë yams.
ēēh ń lap } ... ah! shame!
oh ń lap }
ëfui bragging, boasting.
ëgbim smoke.
e'h interjection, expressing surprize, wonder.
ëhēll salt.
ëlack a wonder.
ëhook a hook.
ëkolo'h cockles.
ëkulung a goat—pl. *së.*
ëlorr ugliness, deformity.
ënarr a bullock—pl. *şë.*
ënang to-day.
ëpēh an elephant—pl. *së.*
ëpēh a corpse, dead body.
ëpēhlë grace, favour.
ëpang the moon.
ëpang ë bomung the great moon; June.

ërick..... a thing—pl. *ń.*
ërong a mountain—pl. *ń.*
ńrong the pl. of *ërong*, signifies a mask.
ërong ëtook ... the top of a mountain.
ësho..... morning, the time when the sun rises.
ësok..... a fowl—pl. *së.*
ësoy..... coals.
ëshang..... ants.
ëtámë a key—pl. *ń.*
ëtook above, upward, on ; the place where the sun rises ; east.
ëting..... a baboon—pl. *së.*
ëtùh..... an anchor.
ëtūh..... an iron pot—pl. *ńtūh.*
ëtu'i..... a mortar—pl. *ńtú'i.*
ëvay..... a bird—pl. *së.*
ëway oysters.
ëyou... a fish—pl. *sësoo* and *susëë.*

F.

Feh money.
hallë fë..... to cut the throat.
hallë foē to go out.
foē out.
hallë foh ń to speak, tell.
fohmēhn not speaking.
ńfoh..... language.
hallë foko'h to deliver, fetch out.

hallë folafolah to whisper.
hallë foll to give over work; to rest.
foll rest, quietness.
foll an eye—pl. *tëfoll.*
hallë fonkong to bleed.
hallë fook to come from, come out.
hallë fool to blow.
foro'h baft.
fosso'h strength, power, might.
fohsa strongly, powerfully, mightily.
Foy sky, heaven, God.
fongfo'll a door;—*inkanta fongfoll u tre,* shut the door.
fui the floating of any thing; the pressing of palm-oil out of the nuts; the coming-out of the oil; the making oil.
hallë fui to make palm-oil.
hallë fuiyung to float on water; swim.
fu'kah sour oranges.
n' fūlūng salt water.
fun manner, habit.
fung a rice store.
Furry a man's name.
furr family.
furr backbiting.

G.

Gbahot publicly.
Gbakroon March.

hallë gball to write.
ugball writing.
gballno a writer.
gballo'h a blacksmith's shop.
gbamfà'h..... a portmanteau; a bag—pl. *të*.
hallë gban to rub, anoint the skin with palm-oil.
gbannah the title of the headman next to the king in power.
gbang to-morrow.
gbantama..... surrounding, neighbouring country.....
gbankang pooto an umbrella.
hallë gbassy } ... { to clear up, divide; bear testimony.
hallë gbassky } ... {
hallë gbath to strike with the fist; to thump.
hallë gbanthë to pluck.
gbassah a handkerchief.
gbeak a rudder.
hallë gbëëng to take an oath; to swear;—*mboa rë gbëëng ë?* canst thou swear to it?
hallë gbēh (yeh) to walk about, travel.
ugbēh walk.
gbēhno walker, traveller.
gbēlling a bell.
hallë gbēlleng to search, examine, note, observe; to look at any thing with attention.

gbēmoa the blossom of a tree.
gbeng glory.
gbēngń much.
hallë gbēngń to have authority, power, influence.
gbengbe'h pepper.
gbengbah restless, uncomfortable (of sleep).
hallë gbent to hurt any member of the body by a cut or blow, so as to leave a mark; to mark, to carve.
hallë gbentë to seize.
gbentick seizing, catching.
gbet a ring—pl. *ń*.
hallë gbenthle to surprize, to catch unawares.
gberë no.
gbere'h severity.
gbe rreh flour, meal.
gbirr much.
hallë gbing to finish.
hallë gbinghirr to threaten.
hallë gbill to heap up wood for burning.
hallë gbitty (ah) to condemn.
gbitty yendy ... condemnation; judgment on thyself.
gbo only, ever.
gboll, ugboll heart, mind; *ugboll u bomung*, a large heart; *proud*.
gborolo'h the chin.

hallë gboss (buss) ... to bark;—*tumoi woa gboss*, the dog barks.

Gbootha July.

gbothlah stunted; hindered from growth; not so large as common.

hallë gboo (oh)..... to stoop down, so as to be able to feed (animals).

hallë gbookë to belch, strain.

gbum dust.

gbuss smell.

hallë gbus ngha to order; to command.

gbus nghano ... a commander.

hallë gburrikan..... to run.

gbūrrūkūmp ... a sea tortoise.

gbût *or* gbet ... a ring—pl. *ń*.

hallë gby to charge a person with a crime; to impute.

H.

Ha here.

ha of, on.

haloh which.

hallë..... about, for, to.

hankirr a rib—pl. *ë*.

hatë belonging to black—*ha* and *të*.

harah të blue baft.

hallë he'h to embark; to glimmer, glow (fire)

hēlēh the sea.

hë..... pron. we.

heng..... wind.
hill a lugar, plantation.
hallë hin to lay down; to rest.
hallë hinë cause to lay down.
hinehn not laid down; not at rest; uneasy.
hinakin ourselves.
hinating we, both.
hallë hinka to come from.
hinkeh from, sometime denoted by *k* only.
hallë hiam to deny.
hallë hirr to cross; to go over.
hallë hirrick to carry over; to translate.
hoa of, on.
hallë hong to blow a whistle.
horah baft.
horah dinteh ... white baft.
horah të blue baft.
hallë hun to come.
hallë hvoy to be glad.
hvoy a cloud.

I.

Ilillë name.
indë boiled rice.
inokulung white rice.
iss an interjection, denoting contempt.

K.

ka *and* ka-kë ... here.
kaballuh an ass.
hallë ka *or* kàh to give.
karēry paper.
m kallem..... palm-wine.
kamokòh master.
hallë kunga to do any thing bad; to commit sin.
kanshung..... stubbornness, obstinacy.
hallë kanta to shut.
ukanta a shutter.
kanta pëpah ... the shutter of a barrel, a hoop.
karoo a wooden bowl.
kath *or* kat hard.
katul harder.
ngho chang kat hardest.
hallë kēh *and* kë to see; sometimes, *kyo*.
kë this, this way.
kēhfoyno..... a blind man.
kehkehtoo immediately, just now, presently.
hallë kēhkin..... to shine.
keleng..... good.
yenkeleng better.
ngho chang keleng, best.
kem..... a brass kettle.
hallë kentë to break a stick.

hallë keth to cut down, divide, separate.
keth a division of land; a chapter.
kew an alligator.
kick a small hill.
kill a monkey—pl. *së*.
kill a house—pl. *të*.
kill të pay stone houses — *i. e.* stones placed in a heap, to the remembrance of the dead.
hallë kill to bite.
kim a shell—pl. *të*.
hallë kim to run away, to flee.
hallë kin to appear.
kin as, like.
kin *or* lëkeng ... a knife.
kin lë pomòh ... a small knife, penknife.
kirah the act of doing any thing.
kirr a snake, a serpent.
kit little, small.
kith the breast.
kiturr a king of sugar plumbs.
hallë kissy to finish.
ūkissy the end.
ko to, at, in.
hallë ko to go.
konēhn..... not to go.
kondy gone.
ko lill over.
kolmah a mat of bulrushes.
kollung the same.

kollung seed, grain.
kong a large sea tortoise.
hallë kong to bury.
nkong blood.
hallë konth to catch.
kontch limbs of an animal; legs, bones.
konno } which, *or* that which; the same
konneh } who.
koëh a relative pronoun of things.
koron'tah a chain—pl. ë.
ku to, in.
hallë kū to mention, speak about.
kubòh an earthen pot—pl. *të*.
kufërah trowsers.
hallë kui to take; out, up.
kull there.
hallë kull to drink.
hallë kullë to cause to drink.
kullehn not drinking.
hallë kullòh to regard, respect, honour; to mind.
kullo'h regarded, respected.
hallë kum (oh) to beget; to bear.
kumtar pregnant; *no lakan kumtar*, a pregnant woman.
kum oh kull ... unto thee; to your place.
ko kum oh ayaing out of thee.
kumdy born; begotten.
kun the belly.
kunneh bowels.

kunt..... a monkey-apple-tree—pl. *ĕ*.
ukunt a monkey-apple—pl. *ń*.
hallë kung to finish.
kundy finished.
kunk a fence.
kuroth..... the throat.
Kunny the name of a man.
kurass corrals.
hallë kunan to tell, inform.
kūnkūrēh a cock.
kuss morsel; remainder of victuals.
hallë kussy to take by force.
kusskuss indian corn—pl. *n*.
kut tokol... beyond, yonder.
kutah cloth.

L.

La,lakan,*and*lak
no lakan } female, wife, woman.
noma
labum great-grandmother.
lagbing a midwife.
lahna kë this thing,
lahna woa yeo... the thing on her.
lalàh an oar.
laleh that is.
la *anā* lan it, the same.
hallë lamleh to think, imagine.
langbang..... a young man.
langbang moneh a poor man.

hallë lankung (oh) ... to lend ear, hearken, listen, honour, obey.

lantah as, in English, *Sir ? Madam? Miss?* (see *oh.*)

hallë lant to hang up.

hallë lap to make ashamed; to forgive.

lap forgiveness, shame.

larm..... grandmother.

latang thighs.

lēh that.

hallë lēh to say.

ngha lēh said, saying.

lëbang badly, bad, mad, vexed.

lēlēh] the earth.

lēkēng..... knife.

lēmo salutation at meeting; as, *how do you do?* Reply, *mbah.*

hallë lēnka to shake hands, to send compliments.

lēng..... all.

lēmplēmp quickly, swiftly.

lëshall the rainy season.

lëyah fat.

hallë lēhlë..... to look, behold; to be alive.

nlēhlë ! behold !

hallë lill to come down (rain.)

ko lill over.

hallë lim to follow after.

hallë lintēh to whiten.

lintēh *and* dintēh white. The Bulloms do not

say, *lintehno*, a white man; but *pootono*, a man of white clay; *pooto* signifying *white clay*.

lippy beautiful.

liprē..... an orange—pl. *ń*.

ńliprē ń pomo . small oranges, limes.

lo *and* lon if.

loa when, where.

hallë loē to leave a place.

hallë loē to enter in.

loëkēhn not entered.

loi a hole, grave.

loi will..... a deep hole.

lotook a hole with a top to it, a covered grave.

hallë lock to beat the drum.

loonk a leg—pl. *áloonk*, legs, limbs, knees.

lokòh time.

lokoh buleing ... always, for ever.

long gold—pl. *ń*.

ńlong ń tënu'i... gold for the ears, earrings.

long..... the noblest part of the human body, conceived to have its seat in the head; without which the body is dead.

woalong breath, spirit, soul.

lonkobēh... a sheep—pl. *së*.

hallë lúll to sleep.

lùllehn..... not sleeping.
hallë looll..... to tumble.
nlooll the gall.
lūm a word, voice.
lūmòh a country shirt *or* gown.
lūlan the last.
hallë lūkòh to have charge of any thing valuable; to possess it, as eyes, limbs, soul, body, child.

M.

Ma not.
ma relative pronoun; it, the same.
hallë mail to dismiss, let go.
màlàkà an angel.
hallë mam to laugh.
màmà thanks.
manah these.
manneh fellowship, union, friendship.
mantinth blue baft.
hallë marr (ah) to love, forgive, assist: to beg pardon.
umarr love.
mar-o-mar roguery.
hallë matt to hide.
mattun hidden.
hallë mamnoo to rally, to banter.
më me, mine.
hallë meàh to visit.
lëmeàhn visiting.

mealno a stranger.
memleh a looking-glass.
men water.
men *or* main ... five.
hallë mengëë to teach.
hallë mennëë to light a candle; to kindle fire.
mentinka..... butter.
messah a table.
messry..... a needle—pl. *mí*.
min nose.
hallë minta to be bold, impudent.
mintahn not bold.
moa..... thou, thine.
moaloa measure.
mí moh milk.
hallë moi to come.
hallë moi yain to come together; to meet.
moneh..... any thing or person exciting pity or compassion; an orphan, poor person; poor, poverty, distress.
hallë moonëë wayling to go back, to return.
moos a cat.
mo"i..... rum, wine, spirits of any kind.
mulling the tongue.
mun..... thou.
munëkehn thyself.
Mufroo August.
murray a priest.

N.

N..... like *ë, g, u,* begins a number of words. It is of various uses besides this, as observed pp. 3, 45, and 65.

na and.

naë road.

nanas a pine-apple.

hallë nanlah to be rich.

hallë nassum to stoop.

ńbell a nut; *ëbell ë wah*, palm-nuts.

ńbuntha a parable.

ńdërick gifts, benefits.

nëh not, for, this.

hallë neckë to hurt; to injure.

hallë neckle ... to be sick.

nen the title of a headman: as, *Sir*, perhaps.

hallë nickre to prepare, make ready (dinner).

nia people.

niantangoma ... a spider.

nin people; both.

ning a scheme.

ninghē craftily, cunningly.

ńfòh language.

hallë ngha to make; to do.

nghandy } ... { done, made.
nghan } ... { done.

nghang you.

ngha they, their, them.
ngha..... and.
nghēh who, which, the same which.
ngheh neh what, who.
hallë ńghēll to try, to endeavour.
ngho which, how.
nghom..... how much.
ńkang a small kind of indian corn, called by the settlers *kush-kush*.
ńloë..... out of sleep.
no your, you.
no a person.
no ô no no person, none.
noko dirty, smutty.
nokono neighbour.
noma a woman, wife.
nolakan woman, wife (*see* la, &c.)
nopokan man, husband.
ńpunthirr an uproar, tumult.
ńrick hunger.
ńrong a mask.
ńse'h the first.
nshank ginger.
ńtin wisdom.
hallë bë ńtin to possess wisdom.
ńtokòh stockings.
ńtoll a very small kind of indian corn, smaller than *ńkang* and *kusskuss*.

nū and.
num yet.
hallë numë to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung elbow.
nŭ'i ear—pl. *të*.
ńqui oil; *ńqui ńshah*, red oil, palm oil.
ńviss animals, meat.
ńyë footstep.
ńyarrah thin, lean.
nyankarah trowzers.
ńyehneh who.
ńyërick goods.

O.

oh an interjection.
òh a disrespectful answer to the call of a superior.

P.

hallë { paamum / paamam } ... to make haste.
hallë packah..... to pay.
packah wages.
hallë packill to tremble.
pah a bone.
pah a title; as, in English, Mr.:—*pah Tunkah*, Mr. Tunka; *pah Peter*, Mr. Peter, &c.: like *nen Sucko*, Sir Sucko, and *nen gbannah*.

pah *or* upah when, what time.
hallë pahyah to exact, demand.
pall / ëpall the sun.
pamol ghost, spirit.
pang / ëpang the moon.
ëpang ë bomung the great moon; June.
hallë pang to make; *penge*, made.
papàh father.
Papull December.
parang afternoon.
pay a stone.
hallë pay to fill.
payeh full.
hallë payma not filled; to want.
hallë payrë to spill.
paytook topstone; shoulder.
pë the time when the sun sets; the end of the day, sunset.
pëpēh a barrel.
pëpàh pomo ... a small barrel, keg.
pēh it, they, of, again, for, almost, there: *pēh ka no pokan*, there was a man.
pehmachēlēh ... even.
pēhrēh also.
hallë pell to break a pot.

hallë pĕng to leap, jump.
peng foot.
penteleh a piece.
pessah a cannon.
hallë perrin to teach oneself, to learn.
hallë pëar to stay a whole day in one place.
pëah hand.
pillès a fine mat.
pillyno an idler.
upilly idleness.
hallë pin to buy.
ūpin buying.
ping empty.
uping an empty thing; a fly—pl. ë.
pinkar, upinkar a gun—pl. ë.
hallë pinkin to turn round.
po *or* pokan, pòk *or* nopokan man, husband.
po bull but one.
hallë pòh to arise, get up.
pòh far.
hallë poke to quarrel.
pock, upock land, country.
poloth a bannanah.
pom a leaf—pl. ë.
pomoh small, little ones.
hallë pong to throw away, to waste.

hallë pong ëtúh to cast anchor.
hallë pookë to sprout.
poom *or* m̀ pum } some.
poomtay other.
poy a brook.
poot white clay.
pootona dinteh a person of white clay.
porr } ëporr } rain.
hallë porren to forget, to neglect.
poubah } poubulah } ... gun-powder.
pullung a large cotton-tree.
hallë pulkëë to plunder, scatter.
hallë pum..... to fill the belly, to eat much.
pumah..... filled.
hallë pung to swim.
pung swimming.
pung a boil.
punk foolishness.
nopunk a fool.
hallë punshë to brush with the hand; to wipe.
hallë punthë to mash, mix, or squeeze any thing in the hand.
purreh backside, buttocks.
pyurr a hog.
pyurr lakan ... a sow.

pyurr pokan ... a boar.
pyurr ë pomo ... pigs.

R.

Raë a letter; any thing written.
rah three.
hallë rah to plant.
hallë ramling to pray.
rë..... is used as an auxiliary verb, to conjugate other verbs. It is used as a verb itself, in the present tense only, and signifies to be. *Yah rë*, I am; *moa rë*, thou art; *woa rë*, he is, &c.
ring... ivory—pl. *tëring*.
hallë rinket to stagger.
rokeh blue.
hallë rok to reap.
rong, urongdong } true, truly, verily. *Kay rong kë Foy*, it is true, by God; *Kay rong kë yahmoa*, it is true, by my mother; *kay rong kë wantim yahmung*, it is true, by my cousin.
rontumah a nail—pl. *n*.
rookno a person belonging to the king's house; a prince — pl. *ah rook*.

r'till
úr'rtill } dark, darkness.
hallë rubah to bless.
rum a tree—pl. ë.

S.

San new.
santumirr bannanahs.
hallë sangkeng..... to warm oneself.
hallë sambo to fade, wither away; to lose beauty.
hallë sackle to swim.
hallë sarran to hate; abhor.
sëbay a gregree;—a piece of paper written in Arabic, and sewed up in a square piece of leather, made by the Mandingoes, and sold to the Bulloms and other nations as a preserver or protector in time of danger. They are in general tied or fastened to the elbows or ancles; also hung round the neck, so that the sëbay protects the breast, and prevents the bearer from being hurt by any shot.
hallë secle to dry.
selë in vain.

hallë sem to stand.
hallë sem soung to stand still.
sembèh glory, majesty.
hallë sennë to shave.
sentung finger nails—pl. *ësentung*.
serryno a witch.
shack the time of cock-crowing in the morning;—*ńshack ah rë?* how did you rest?—*oh yang! ah shack a rë ëchull ë*; oh! I have been restless all night.
shack the time to be awake. *Ah shack ah rë ëchull ë*, signifies, "I have been awake all the night."
Shakumo..... September.
shall } a river.
ushall }
shah red, faded yellow.
hallë shëë to know.
shëën not known.
shēnòh welcome.
shëloh a woman's name.
hallë shinny to spoil, destroy.
hallë shillin to be vexed.
shilling vexation.
ńshilly yendy? are you vexed?
shillòh honey.
shull tall.

shung sand.
shut a worm—pl. *ë*.
sighno the palm-wine maker.
sindere / sundere a hat.
sofally an ass.
hallë soi to walk about.
soyë softly, privately,
sokòh time.
sole flux, running.
hallë son (eh) to dream.
son a dream.
hallë soll to mock, to cheat.
sonlah a lion.
hallë sont to sew.
hallë sorry to mix.
hallë satòh to get, to obtain.
hallë sootah to hit.
hallë soonting to comb.
hallë soory to pull up by the root.
soung still, without motion.
sui *or* / sua, sway. a horse.
hallë sway to tempt.
sugory sugar.
sukohno a headman, chief.
sukòhty expression of humility: see *hallë chum*.
hallë suntah to strike.
surung a pestle.

susë..... fishes—singl. *ëyoo.*

hallë sum to chew; to eat any thing not ripe.

ësum, ësam the cud.

T.

Tagery spotted; like a sheep or goat with large black or white spots on different places.

tak to split, cleave asunder.

talong another.

hallë tamo to conquer.

tamono a conqueror.

tamu a boy.

tamaseryno a witness.

hallë cheh tamasery... to be a witness.

hallë tang *or* tank ... to climb up; to cry out; to lament; mourn; to make a cry, as the natives do at the death of any person.

utank a cry, lamentation.

hallë tanghelling to weep; to mourn within; shed tears.

utanghelling ... weeping.

tant a chair.

tanto pooto a white man's chair.

Taroc'konay ... November.

hallë taykë to stir up fire.

tayk *or* tēhk a little, small quantity.

tĕ black.
hallë tëëlah to trade.
uteelah trade.
hallë tehnin } ... { to think, to consider, pon-
tennin } ... { der.
ëtēhn thought, mind.
tēhm friend.
tehmba'h great friend, good or dear friend: *see* ba'h.
tēkum a middle-sized tortoise.
teng sweet.
tengul sweeter.
ngho chang tengul, sweetest.
tent nigh, near.
hallë tenting to hatch.
tentingn' hatched, hatching.
hallë tērèh to hate, dislike, abhor.
tereng a hard rock, flint.
hallë tick to land.
hallë tinkilla to call loud; to hollow.
ting two.
tint bald, naked.
tinlëh a kind of small raisins or currants.
tipull ashes.
hallë tissung to play.
tissrah scissars.
tittee } the devil.
tittee bunkuloh }
tittkēh lame.

to..... this.
to *or* tofoe..... bush, wilderness, wood.
to yahmung ... holy bush; a place in the woods where kings and headmen are buried. No person is allowed to go to it upon pain of death.

hallë tok to wash clothes.
hallë tohn tëfolleh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
hallë tollìh to comfort, console.
ńtollìh comfort, consolation.
tollìhno a comforter.
hallë tollin to be silent.
tone *or* toang ... a score, twenty.
hallë tongalin to make ready, prepare.
tonkolòh..... the place under the arm.
hallë too to spit.
took..... hot.
tookul hotter.
ngho chang a took, hottest.
hallë tookullë to warm water.
hallë toon to smell, seek, search.
hallë toonkë..... to cause to seek; to shew:—*ńtoonkë më loa,* make me seek the place; shew me the place.
toosha'h a sacred word, used at the burial of persons, by the elders of the people. Children are not permitted to make use of this word.

hallë tossung to cough.
hallë tott to suck.
tra these.
traa a nest of a bird.
traak son.
traal..... a field.
trick the stump of a tree—pl. *të*.
trim..... time.
trim ńrick time of hunger, famine.
tre the article "the."
hallë tram to draw; to make any kind of figures.
hallë trip to begin.
utripuk beginning.
hallë trūnkēh to teach.
tūkēh sky, light, heaven; *Ba'h tukēh*, Father of heaven, God
hallë tūk *or* took to mistake; to err.
tūkin a mistake; an error.
tūkēhn..... .. not mistaken.
hallë tu'i to hear; *tui*, cheek—pl. *n*.
hallë tu'in to burn.
hallë tūll to come down; to descend (a hill.)
hallë tullë to cause to come down, take down.
tūllēhn..... not coming down.
hallë tum (oh) to beg, to ask a favour; to count.
tumdy asked, begged.

tumno a beggar.
tumack the neck.
tumoi a dog.
tun *or* toon..... little, short.
hallë tūn to sing; to trouble; to look for; to search.
tūngàh palaver, the trouble into which a person often brings himself, which is settled at *balle* or *barry:* see *cheera'h.*
hallë tunk..... to be deep.
tūnk deepness.
utūnk root.
ania tūnkàh ... deep men, wise people; judges, lawyers, scribes.
hallë tūnkūlah to gather together.
tūrmàh a chamelion.
turr't a town—pl. *n.*
tuss proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
hallë bë tuss to possess pride, to be vain, foolish.

U.

Ubank a rope, slavery.
ubell a rat.
ubeng a foot.
ūbòh bread.
ūbullòh a shark.
ūdyo food.
ūdyëë murder.

ūgbim fruit.
ūgbo a tiger—pl. *ëgbo.*
ūgborr a train, or herd of sheep.
ūgbing bracelets.
ūgbūkūrr..... a lock—pl. *ńgbukurr* or *ë.*
ūhiant a child.
ūhink a bed.
ūhank a bug—pl. *së.*
ūkant arm.
ūkam camwood, red die wood.
ūkēhnëë light.
ūkūm a small insect; a little fly.
ūkūnt a monkey-apple.
ūkūt thunder.
ūlàh a louse—pl. *ëlah.*
ūlēh a bough.
ūloak a duck.
ūlūi a star—pl. *ńlui.*
ūlūm a tail.
ūlúm a flame of fire.
ūlūll the gall of any creature.
ūmar love.
ūnēh the sole of the foot.
ūpah a cut, a wound.
ūnah a caterpillar.
ūpah loa? when, what time?
ūpellēh rough rice.
ūpill a sore.
ūbeng ūpill..... a sore foot.
ūpilly idleness.

ūpuck the navel.
ūpuë..... straw or grass for thatching.
ūsàë the dry season.
ūsay a spoon—pl. *ë.*
ūshàh bread.
ūshall a river.
ūsogbo mire, dirt.
ūsūh a finger—pl. *sësūh.*
ūsūh pokan..... the thumb.
ūsūnk a cork—pl. *ń.*
ūtëëlah trade.
ūtënn a fable.
ūtock wood, a stick.
ūtott buttocks.
ūtūnk root—pl. *ń.*
ūmēlēng negligence.
ūmoll (oh) lodging, quarters.
ūwem a toe—pl. *sëwem.*
ūwem u pokan the large toe.
ūyillin not drunk, sober.

V.

hallë vailë (eh) to make free; to redeem.
vailë redemption.
vailëno redeemer.
hallë veal (ah) to call; to name.
vie ah long since; long ago.
viss / ńviss animals, meat, beef.

W.

Wah a palm-tree—pl. *ë*.
wacka red rice.
walin a fathom.
wamna travelling.
wang daughter.
wanta a girl.
wantēh sister.
wanting bloom, immaturity; a virgin.
hallë wainy to put away victuals: to gather up the remainder.
hallë way to call;—*nko way Jack*, go call Jack.
hallë way to fear.
wayling behind, backward.
hallë wëën to go away slightly; to withdraw.
hallë wëënēh to abuse; to curse; to use bad language.
hallë wēh to be well;—*moa weh?* art thou well?
Wellwell January.
hallë wenth to feed; to take food; to eat grass.
wērrēck a coarse mat.
hallë wicky *or* wickin to stretch the limbs.
will tall, long, high, lofty; also deep, as, *loë will*, a deep hole.
woa he, his, him; she, her.

woang ten.
hallë woke to squeeze.
wokeno *or* woono ... a slave—pl. *ahwoke*.
hallë woll to breathe.
wom a canoe; any kind of vessel.
wom pooto a white man's vessel, ship.
wom Bullom ... a canoe. The Bulloms are said to be the inventors of the canoe. Hence the Sussoos call it *Bullama kunky;* and the Timanees call it *Bill o Bullom,* the Bullom vessel.
won he, she.
wonëken himself, herself.
hallë wong (oh) to send (a thing).
wonno, wonneh ... whosoever, he that, that which, who, which.
worrë bad.
hallë wote to carry any thing on the head.
hallë woo to die.
dewoo death.
hallë woony to make publicly known; to expose to the notice of the world.
hallë wool *or* wūlnin to resemble.
hallë wūng to crow, to curse.
hallë wūngūl to sell.
hallë wūtt to be loaded, burdened; to

bear the load; to bear a child.

Wüfay May.

Y.

Yaangń. a word of admiration;—*yaangń watch keleng*, indeed this is a fine or nice good watch.

yabba small onion—pl. ë.

yah mother.

yah I.

yahmung holy.

yamfa deceit.

yang I.

yangëken myself.

hallë yanghin to depart.

Yanthëmë April.

hallë yarr to cook; to boil.

hallë yatt to row.

yattahn not rowing.

hallë yay to dance.

hallë yayrë to lend; to interpret.

yaing together.

yafëing..... public road, example.

hallë yëë to ask, inquire.

yëënk bees-wax.

hallë yëëre to open; to unlock.

yeh what, when; because.

yeh kin when as.

yeh bill ah? ... what is the matter?

hallë yēhma to want, desire, to will.
yeking thing.
yēn not.
yēngn interjection: hush! silent!
hallë yēttëë *or* yetthë to hold; to take hold; to conceive; to believe.
yeome the title given to the king only. I believe it may supply the room of the word "Lord."
hallë yickettah to shake.
hallë yill to drink to excess; to get drunk.
uyillin not drunk, sober.
yillno a drunkard.
yin a place, a thing.
yin ò yin nothing.
hallë yoo to agree to; to permit.
hallë yòh to borrow.
hallë yoke to sew seed.
yoke / nyoke beads.
hallë yook to build.
hallë yûck to conduct; to guide, lead; to carry.
yûckno conductor, leader, carrier.
hallë yūrn to groan.
yotha a farm, prepared for burning and clearing.

PART II.

ENGLISH AND BULLOM.

A.

About hallë
above atook, ëtook.
able boa ;—*to be able,* hallë boa.
to abide hallë cheh *or* choe.
to abhor hallë sarran ; hallë tērèh.
to abuse hallë ween (eh)
to accustom hallë benkirr.
to adore hallë chum pëah.
afternoon parang.
to be afraid hallë way.
again pēh.
to agree to hallë yoo.
all buleing, leng.
allegator kew.
always loko buleing.
all the day ë pall ë.
almost pēh.
also pērēh.
amidst, amongst ayain.

alms buyah.
anchor ëtùh.
and ngha, na, nu.
angel malaka.
animal viss, nviss.
to anoint..... hallë baan.
another chillang, talong.
ants..... ëshang.
to apologise hallë dim ūbonnòh.
apology ūbonnòh.
to appear hallë kin.
April Yanthemë.
arm ukant.
to arise hallë pòh.
as kin.
ashamed nlap.
ashes tipul.
to assist hallë marr.
at ko.
August Mufroo.
to have authority ... hallë gbengn.

B.

Baboon ëting.
back, backward wayling.
to backbite hallë tuntë.
backside purreh.
bathe hallë buntëë.
bad bang, lëbang, worry.

baft bokoh, horah, forah.
bag gbamfah.
bald tint.
bannanas poloth, santumirr.
to banter hallë mamnoo.
to bark hallë gboss.
barrel pëpah.
to beat hallë bung.
to beat the drum ... hallë lock.
to bear (child) hallë kum.
beard ushah.
beauty lippy.
to be hallë chēh *or* choe.
bed uhink.
before ëboll.
to beg hallë tum.
beggar tumno.
to beg pardon hallë marr
beads ńyoke.
beasts ńviss.
because yeh.
to beget hallë kum.
begotten kumdy.
to begin hallë trip.
beginning utripick.
to behold hallë lēhlë.
behold !... ńlēhlë !
behind wayling.
to believe hallë yettëë.
bell gbelling.

belly kur.
bellyfull pumah.
belonging to hatë.
to belch hallë ghookë.
bench bencheleh.
to bend the knees ... hallë bang ńlooṅk.
benefit buyah, ńdërick.
to beseech hallë tum.
better yënkëlëng.
best ngho chang këlëng.
beyond kūt tokol.
to bite hallë kill.
bird..... ëvay.
boar pyurr ë pokan.
board bëng.
to boast hallë bë tuss.
body dyall.
to boil hallë yarr.
a boil pung.
boiled rice indë.
to be bold hallë minta.
bone pàh.
border, edge gbellung, gbanyang.
to borrow hallë yòh.
born kumdy.
both nin, ting.
bottle bitterah.
bough uleh.
bowels kunëh.
boy tamu.

box bet.
bug ukant.
bullock ënar.
to burn hallë tu'in.
to bury hallë kong.
to burden hallë wutt.
bush to, tofoi.
but kereh.
buttons buttong.
butter mentinka.
to buy hallë pin.
buying upin.
to build hallë yook.
by and by chong.
black të.
blacksmith's shop gballo.
to bless hallë rubah.
to bleed hallë fonkong.
blind man keh foyno.
blue te, rokeh.
blue baft mantinth.
blood ńkong.
bloom of youth ... wanting; hence a virgin, *wantim.*
blossom of trees .. gbemoa.
to blow hallë fool.
to blow the whistle... hally hong.
bragging ëfui, tuss.
bracelets ūgbing.

brand babang.
bread uboh.
to break a stick hallë kentë.
to break a pot hallë pell.
to break a nut hallë chum.
breast kith.
to breathe hallë woll.
to bring hallë chee.
broom beseck.
brook poy.
brother pintre.
to brush with the hand hallë punshë.

C.

to call hallë way.
to call loud hallë tinkilla.
to call, to name hallë veal.
camwood ūkam.
canoe wom.
cannon pessah.
to cast away hallë pong.
to cast anchor hallë pong ëtùh,
cat moos.
to catch hallë konth.
to catch a person ... hallë gbentë.
catching gbentick.
cape boomp.
to carry hallë yuck.
carrier yuckno.

to carve hallë gbent.
caterpillar unah.
to caution hallë chew.
to censure hallë tuntë.
chair tant.
chain korontah.
to charge hallë gby.
chapter keth.
to cheat hallë soll.
cheeks ńtu'i.
chief nen gbannah, nen Sukoh. Sukono.
chin gborolok.
to chew hallë chakomum.
to chew the cud..... hallë sum.
to circumcise hallë bempàh.
circumcision ubempah.
child uhiant.
clay gbum.
white clay pooto.
to clear away hallë gbassy.
to cleave asunder ... hallë tak.
to climb up..... hallë tang.
cloth kutah.
cloud hvoy.
coals ësoy.
cock kunkurēh.
cockles ëkolòh.
cold buffle.
colder ubuffle ugbir.

coldest ngho chang ubuffle.
to come hallë moi.
not coming..... moikehn.
to come to pass hallë hun.
not coming to pass hallë hunehn.
to come together hallë moi yain.
to come down hallë tull.
to come from hallë hinka.
to come out hallë foë, hallë fòk.
to come down (rain). hallë lill.
to comb hallë soonting.
to comfort hallë tollìh.
comfort ńtollìh.
comforter tollihno.
to commit sin..... hallë kanga.
to command hallë gbusngha.
commander gbussnghano.
companion kaynah, tehmbah.
to condemn hallë gbitty.
to consider..... hallë tennin.
to conquer hallë tamo.
conqueror tamono.
consolation..... ńtollìh.
to cook hallë yarr.
cork usunk.
corn (indian) kusskuss, akang ńtoll.
corps ëpëh.
corrals kurass.
country pock, upock.
neighbouring country, gbantama.

court-house ballo, barry.
to cough hallë tossung.
craftily ninghē.
to cross (go over) ... hallë hirr.
to crow hallë wung.
to cry hallë tang, *or* tank.
a cry utang, utank.
cud ësam.
cunningly ninghē.
to curse hallë wung.
to cut hallë bet.
to cut the throat ... hallë fëë.
to cut down or divide hallë keth.
a cut upàh.
a cutlass battoh, sassy.

D.

Damsel watim.
to dance hallë yay.
dark r'till.
darkness..... ū rr'till.
daughter..... wang.
day pal, lëpal: *the whole day,* ë pal ë.
to-day ënang; *to-morrow,* gbang.
dayafter to-morrow dyack.
second day after to-morrow } deedth.
death dewoo.
deceit yamfah.

defence ubonnoh.
deformity èlorr.
deep (*i. e.* wise) .. tunk.
December Papull.
to deliver hallë fokoh.
to demand hallë pahyah.
to deny hallë hiam.
to depart..... hallë senghin ; hallë yanghin.
to destroy hallë shinnë.
to descend hallë tull.
to descend(rain)..... hallë lill.
devil tittë, tittë bunkuloh.
to die hallë woo.
to dig bu'i.
dirty noko, toko.
to dish (victuals)..... hallë shung.
to dislike hallë tērèh ; hallë sarran.
to dismiss hallë mail.
to divide hallë keth.
division keth.
to do hallë ngha.
dog tumoi.
down / downward boolung, allòh.
to draw (figures) ... hallë tram.
to dream hallë son.
dream..... son.
to dress hallë bempah.
to drink hallë kull.
to drink to excess ... hallë yill.

drunkard yillno.
to dry hallë seckle.
dry sëckle.
dry season ūsaë.
duck uloak.
dust..... gbum.
to dwell hallë cheh ; choe.

E.

to eat hallë dyo.
to eat anything not ripe, hallë sum.
earrings ńlong ńtenui.
earth lēh, lēhēh.
white earth poot.
ear nú'i.
egg pil.
edge bellung.
elders benah.
elbow nurung.
elephant ëpēh.
empty ping.
end ūkissy.
to endeavour hallë ńghēll.
to enjoin hallë pahyah.
to enter hallë loë.
equal kaynah.
to err hallë took *or* tuk.
every time loko buleing ; trim bulēing.
evil bang.
European Pootono.

example (public)... yafēing.
excuse..... bonnoh ubonnoh.
to examine hallë gbelleng.
to expose hallë woonë.
to exact hallë pahyah.
to extinguish hallë nume *or* numë.
eye foll.
even pehmachëlēh.
to expound hallë gbasky.

F.

Fable utenn.
face foll.
to fade..... hallë sambo.
to fall in with (meet) hallë bonth.
false mí bú'll.
famine trim nrick.
farm kill, yotha.
far pòh.
fashion dyàh.
fat lëyah.
father papa; appa, ba.
fathom..... uwahlin.
family furr.
favour ëpēhlë.
to fear hallë way.
February Bankleley.
to feed (of cattle) ... hallë wenth.
fed, filled pumah.
to feel hallë beng.

fellow, equal kaynah.
fellowship manneh.
fence kunk.
to fetch out, deliver . hallë fokòh.
fetice, gregree ... sëbay.
to fill hallë pay.
full payeh.
to fill (the belly)..... hallë pum.
filled pumah.
field traal.
to fight hallë chòh.
to find hallë kyo, bonth.
finger usuh.
finger-nail sentung.
to finish hallë gbing ; hallë kung ; hallë kissy.
finished gbing rë, kundy, nang.
first nsēh.
fire dyom.
to be first hallë trock.
female lakan.
to fire a gun hallë chum.
fish yoo, ëyou.
five men.
flame ūlum.
to flee hallë kim.
flesh dyall.
flint tereng.
to float hallë fuiyung ; hallë pung.
flour gberreh.

flux sole.
a fly uping.
a fool nopunk.
foolishness punk.
food for cattle ... ëdëring tumoi.
foot peng, upeng.
footstep ńyëë.
footstool chom.
for hallë, nëh, pëh.
force fohsa.
for ever trim buleing.
to forget hallë porkan.
to forgive hallë marr, hallë lap.
fowl ësock.
friend tehmbah, kaynah.
from hinkeh.
fruit ugbim.
to follow hallë lim.

G.

Gall ulool.
to make game hallë soll.
to gather hallë tunkulah.
to get, obtain hallë sotoh.
to get ready (dinner) hallë nickre.
to get up hallë pòh.
generation borr, uborr.
gift buyah.
ginger ńshank.
girl wanta.

to give hallë ka *or* kah.
ghost pomul.
glory gbeng.
to go hallë ko.
gone kondy.
not going konehn.
to go about hallë gbeh.
to go out hallë foe.
to go on hallë chang.
to go in hallë loë.
to go out(extinguish fire) hallë nume.
to go before hallë ko ëboll.
goat ëkulung.
God Foy; Bah tukeh; Allah.
gold long, nlong.
good keleng.
goods ndërick, nyërick, berikeh.
gown lumoh.
to be glad hallë hvoy; hallë marr.
grain kollung.
grace ëpëhle.
grave loë.
a grave covered over lotook.
grass(for thatching) ūpūe.
grass(food for cattle)ëdëring u tumoi.
grandmother larm.
great-grandmother labum.
great bomung, bah.
the great Hinneh . bah Hinneh.

the great moon (June) ëpang ë bomung.
green, not ripe ... buttul.
grief bonghah.
to grind with the teeth, to eat any thing unripe hallë sum.
ground gbum, pooto.
gun pinkar, upinkar.
a large gun, cannon pessah.
gunpowder poubah, poubulah.

H.

Habit fun.
to habituate hallë benkirr.
hair ëdëring.
to hang up hallë lant.
hand pëah.
to hasten hallë paamum, paamam.
hat sundir, sindir.
to hate hallë sarran ; hallë terèh.
to hatch hallë tenting.
handkerchief ybassah.
hard kat.
harder katul.
hardest ngho chang kat.
to have hallë bë.
to have charge of any thing hallë lukoh.
to have authority ... hallë gbengri.
to have pride hallë bë tuss.

head bull.
headland boomp.
headman sukono.
to hear hallë tu"i.
to hearken hallë lankung.
heart gboll, ugboll.
a great heart, proud uboll u bomu.
he woa.
heaven foy, tukeh.
heavy dees.
heavier deesul.
heaviest ngho chang dees.
hen ësok ë lakan.
her woa.
here kull, cheh, ka.
herd (of sheep) ... ugbor.
herself wonëken.
to hide hallë matt.
not hidden hallë mattahn.
height (in the air) tukeh.
hill kick.
himself wonëken.
him woa.
his own ahawoa.
to hit hallë soota.
a hog pyurr.
to hold hallë yettëë.
a hole loë.
a deep hole loë will.
holy yamung, rubah.

holy bush to yahmung.
to honour hallë lankung.
honey silloh.
a horse suë, sooë.
hot took.
hotter tookul.
hottest ngho chang atook.
how ngho.
how much nghom.
a hoop kantah pëpah.
a hook ëhook.
to hollow hallë tinkillah.
a house kill.
court-house ballo, barry.
to humble himself ... hallë chum pëah.
hunger nŕick.
time of hunger ... trim nŕick.
to hurt hallë nëcky.
to hurt the skin so as to leave a mark } hallë gbent.
husband nopokan, pok, po.
hush! yengń.

I.

I Yang, yah, ah.
January Wellwell.
to be idle hallë pilly.
idler pillino.
idleness upilly.
idol sëbay. The Mandingoes call

it, *gregree;* the Sussoos call it, *quiĕ;* the Croomen call it *fetice:* (see *sĕbay*).

if lo, lon.
ignorant ushee.
immediately kehkehtoo.
impudent minta.
not impudent mintahn.
to impute hallĕ gby.
in ko, kĕ, ku.
within ayĕĕ.
to inform hallĕ foh, hallĕ kunan, hallĕ shew.
inhabitants adurēh.
to injure hallĕ neckĕ.
an insect ukoom.
inside / inwardly ayĕĕ.
indeed! yaangń!
to interfere hallĕ beng.
to interpret hallĕ yayrĕ.
interjections oh! ah! eh! ahgboh! yaangń, nyengn!
June ĕpang ĕ Bomung.
July Gbootha.
to jump hallĕ peng.
it ngha, la, lan, peh.
ivory ring.
iron ńtûh.

K.

Key etamë.
to kindle fire hallë mennëë.
king bay.
kingdom lëbay.
a kettle kem, kittle.
to kill hallë dyëë.
to kneel down..... hallë beng-nloonk : hallë chum pëah.
knees nloonk.
a knife kin, lëkin ; balmah.
to know hallë shee.

L.

to lament hallë tang *or* tank.
lame tittkeh.
land pok, upock.
to land hallë tick.
language ufoh.
large bomung, bomu.
last lulan.
to laugh hallë mam.
lawyers ania tunka.
to lay down hallë hin.
cause to lay down hallë hinë.
not laid down..... hinelin.
to lay eggs hallë bëh tëpill.
to lead hallë yuek.
a leaf pom.

lean (thin) ńyarrah.
to lean with the head against the wall; to peep } hallë gbine.
to leap hallë peng.
to learn hallë perrin.
to leave hallë hinkah.
a leg loonk.
legs of an animal kontch.
to lend ear, listen ... hallë lankung.
to lend hallë yayrë.
a letter raë.
lewd chundal.
lewd woman noma chundal.
to lie down hallë hin.
like as kin.
to liken hallë wool.
limes ńlipre ńpomo.
limbs ńloonk.
limbs of animals ... kontch.
line of descendants ūborr, borr.
to light a candle ... hallë mennë.
light ukehnëë.
to live, dwell hallë chēh.
little ones pomo.
little pomo, kit, tun.
little (quantity) ... tayk.
to listen hallë lankung.
to load hallë wūtt.
a lock ugbukurr.

lodging yin, umoll.
loins bēttēlēh.
long, lofty tree ... will.
long, tall (man) ... shull.
long since la vie yah.
to look hallë lēhlë; hallë tun.
looking-glass memleh.
lord yeome.
louse ulah.
to love hallë marr.
love umar.
loved marran.

M.

Mad lēbang.
made nghandy, penghe.
to make hallë ngha, hallë pang.
to make ready..... hallë tonghalin; hallë nickre.
to make game of a person. hallë soll.
to make a cry hallë tang *or* tank.
to make ashamed ... hallë lap.
to make palm oil..... hallë fui.
to make known, publish..... hallë woonë.
male pokan.
man, husband..... po, pok, pokan, nopokan.
a good man..... pokan a keleng.
white man pootono.

young man langbang.
poor man..... langbang monēh.
rich man langbang nanlah.
blind man kehfoyno; keh, *to see;* foy, *the sky;* no, *person.*
many akpilba.
March (month) ... Gbakroon.
to mark hallĕ gbent.
a mask ńrong.
master appa, kamokòh.
to mash hallĕ punthëë.
a mat bick, pilles, kohlmah, werreck.
manners fun.
May (month) Wūfroo.
majesty sembeh.
meat viss, ńviss.
measure moaloa.
me mĕ.
to meddle hallĕ beng.
to meet hallĕ bonth; hallĕ bum.
to mention, speak of hallĕ kū.
merchant berikēhno.
merchandise berikēh.
middle tëyain.
midwife lagbing.
milk ḿ mòh.
mind (heart) gboll ugboll.
to mind, regard hallĕ kulòh.
to mistake hallĕ took *or* tūk.
a mistake tukin.

not mistaken tukēhn.
mire ūsògbo.
to mix hallë punthëë; hallë sorrëë.
to mock hallë kaylen ; hallë soll.
monkey kill.
monkey-apple..... kunt.
monkey-apple tree ukunt.
moon pall, lëpall.
money feh.
morning ësho.
to-morrow gbang: (*see* day).
a morsel pëntëlëh,
a mortar ëtu"ë.
mother yah.
mountain ërong.
to murder hallë dyëë.
murder udyëë.
a murderer dyëëno.
my më.
myself..... yangëkën.
mine own ahamë.
multitude seteh.

N.

Nail rontumah.
nail (of finger) ... sentung.
name ilill.
navel upunk.
near tent.
neck tumack.

needle messry.
negligence umeleng.
to neglect hallë porren.
neighbour nokono.
nigh tent.
night chuln.
no bëh, gbërë.
none no ò no.
nose min.
not ma, chin, chain, an.
not knowing besheleh.
not entering loikehn.
not mistaken tukehn.
I will not *1st*, Ah kay—*2d*, Moa kay—*3d*, Woa kay.
November Taroc'konëh.
nothing yin o yin.
I have nothing ... ah bë an din.
number one bull.
a nut nbell.
to crack a nut..... hallë chum.
a nest traa.

O.

An oath gbëëng.
an oar lalah.
to obey hallë laukung.
to observe hallë gbelleng.
to obtain hallë sotoh.
obstinacy kanshung.

October Tanantëah.
of..... ha, hoa, ka, peh.
often lokoh buleing, trim buleing.
old ben.
old man anin ah pokan ah ben.
old elephants sëpēh sëben.
one bull.
but one po bull, upo bull.
onions yabbah.
only gbo.
oil qui, ńqui.
to open hallë yerrëë.
orange lipreh.
sour orange..... fûkàh.
to order hallë gbusngha.
an orphan moneh.
other poomtay.
out ko, foe.
out of doors ko pall.
over ko lill.
owner ahwain.
oysters ëvay.
our he.
our own ahahe.

P.

A palm-tree..... wah.
palm-oil ńqui ńshah.
palm-nuts ëbell ewah.
palm-wine m kallem, mú'i.

to pass hallë chang.
parents benah.
to part hallë senghin.
parable n'buntha.
paper kaiërë.
pardon umar.
to pay hallë packa.
person no.
pepper gbengbëh.
people nin, anin.
a pestle surung.
to peep hallë gbine.
a piece penteleh.
to pierce hallë chew.
pigs pyurr ë pomo.
pine-apples nanas.
pity gbongha.
poor moneh.
portmanteau gbamfah.
to possess hallë bë, hallë lukoh.
potatoes batankah.
if possible lo boa gbo.
pot (iron) ëtùh.
pot (earthen) kubòh.
poverty moneh.
powder powba, poubulah.
to pull hallë soorë.
publicly gbahot.
to put (upon) hallë bëh.
to put (away) hallë wainë.

a place yin.
a plate chinchë.
plantation hill.
a plantain banah.
to plant hallë rah.
to play hallë tissung.
plum këturr.
to plunder hallë pulkë.
to pray hallë ramling.
to prefer hallë lankung.
pregnant kuntar.
presently kehkehtoo.
to prepare tongalin.
priest murray.
pride tuss.
privily bëlang.
to proclaim hallë chemm, hallë gbassy.
provided (if) lo, lon.

Q.

to quarrel hallë poke.
quarters umoll oh.
quickly lemplemp,
quietness foll.

R.

to rally hallë mamnoo.
rain porr, ëporr.
rainy-season lëshall.
it rains ëporr woa lill.

a rat ubell.
to reap hallë rock.
red shah.
to redeem hallë vailë.
redemption vaile, uvailë.
redeemer ūvailëno.
to regard hallë kulòh.
regarded kullòh.
remainder of victuals kuss.
to remember hallë bëhkëh.
to remind hallë behkeh.
a reply, when a child or a servant is called by his parents or master lontah ; *like*, Sir! Madam! &c.
reply (disrespectful) oh.
to reproach hallë tuntëë.
to rest hallë foll.
rest foll.
restless hinehn, gbengbah.
respected kuloh.
to return hallë moonëë wayling.
to resemble hallë wool ; hallë wolnin.
a rib hankirr.
rice (rough in the husk) upehleh.
rice, red wackah.
rice, white inokulung.
rice, boiled indë.

a rice store fung.
rich nanlah.
a ring gbet, ugbet, gbut.
to ring (the bell) ... hallë beng, ubelling.
ear-rings ńlong ńtënuë.
not ripe buttul.
river shall, ushall.
road naë, nah.
roguery maṛomaruh.
root utunk.
a rope ubank.
a round stool chom.
to row hallë yatta.
to rub the skin with palm-oil } hallë gbang.
to rub it with water; to wash } hallë buntëë.
rudder..... gbeak.
rum rum, mo″i.
to run hallë gburrekan.

S.

Salt ehēll.
salt water ūfoolûng.
salt provisions..... ńviss ńpooto.
salutation at meeting } lemòh: *reply*, ńbàh.
sand shung.
a sail belleh.
to say hallë leh.

saying ngha leh.
this is to say lehneh.
the sea hēlēh.
to search hallë gbelleng, hallë toon, tun.
secretly soyë.
to scatter hallë pulkë.
scarce chirock.
score toang, tone.
scribes ania tunka ; ania ńtin.
to see hallë kë, keh, kyo.
to seek hallë toon.
to seize hallë gbentë.
seizing gbentick.
to sell hallë wungul.
seldom chirock.
to settle palaver, to judge } hallë bet tunga.
to send (a person) ... hallë wum.
to send (a thing) hallë wong.
September Shakumoh.
serpent kirr.
servant (maid)..... boi.
severity gbereh.
to sew (clothes) hallë soń't.
shame ńlap.
to shake (tremble) ... hallë yëkētta.
to shake (hands) hallë lengka.
a shark ubolloh.
to sharpen hallë bungul.
to shave hallë sennë.

she woa.
sheep lonkobēh.
a shell kim.
to shew hallë toonkë.
shirt lumòh.
to shine hallë kehkin.
a ship wom-pooto.
shoes ńkorrkah.
short toon, kit.
shoulders pehtook.
to shut up hallë kanta.
a shutter kanta.
side bellung.
side-way bēlang.
silent! yengń!
to be silent hallë tollin.
to sing hallë tun.
sister wantim.
to sit down hallë chall.
sick nēckle.
to sin hallë ball.
skin korr.
to skin (undress) hallë boos.
the sky tukeh, foy.
a slave woke.
slavery ubank.
to sleep hallë lûll.
to slit hallë gbassy.
small pomo.
smell gbuss.

to smell hallë toon.
smoke ëgbim.
to sneeze hallë chissung.
the sole of the foot peng, upeng.
sober uyillin.
some poom.
son traak.
sorrow bongbá.
a sore upill.
a sow pyurr ë lakan.
to sow seed hallë yoke.
to speak hallë fohm.
speech nfoh, ubonnoh.
to spin hallë chuck.
to spit hallë too.
a spider niantangoma.
a spirit pomul.
the spirit of man, breath or soul . } long, woalong.
spirits mo"i.
to spill hallë payrë.
to sprout hallë pookë.
to split hallë tack.
to spoil hallë pulkë.
spotted togery.
a spoon usay.
to squeeze hallë woke.
to stab hallë chew.
to squeeze with the hand } hallë punthë.

to steal hallë dŭ'i.
to stay hallë pëar.
to stand hallë sem.
to stagger..... hallë rinket.
a star ūlūi.
to stir (fire) hallë taykë.
still, without motion soung, sung.
a stone..... pay.
to stoop hallë nassum.
to stoop (an animal)... hallë gboo, oh.
a storehouse fung.
the stump of a tree trick.
stunted gbothla.
to strain hallë gbookë.
a stranger mëahno.
to stretch hallë wickë, wickin.
strength fosso.
to strike (beat)..... hallë bung; hallë sunta.
to strike with the fist hallë gbath.
to strip..... hallë boos.
to struggle hallë gbookë.
the sun pall, lëpall.
to suckle hallë kullë.
to suck hallë tott.
to suck the teeth halle chossun (a sign of very great insult).
sweet teng.
sweeter tengul.
sweetest ngho chang tengul.
to swear hallë gbeeng.

to sweep hallë bass, gbassy.
to swim hallë pung
swiftly lemplemp.
sympathy..... bongha.

T.

a table messah.
tail ulum.
tall shull ò shul, will.
to teach hallë mengë, hallë trunkeh.
to tell hallë foh, hallë kūnan.
tiger ugbo.
till behleh.
to tickle hallë choomoot.
to take hallë kui.
to take hold of hallë yettë yetthë.
to take by force hallë kussy.
to take up victuals ... hallë chung.
to tempt hallë sway.
to testify hallë gbasky.
time lokoh, sokoh, trim.
the time when the sun rises ësho.
the time when the sun sets pëë.
time of the cock's crowing in the morning shack.
time of hunger ... trim ńrick.
titles of the king *Bay, Yeome;* of the highest

headman, *nen Gbannah*; the next headman, *nen Sukoh*. Any common headman is called *Sukono*. Other inhabitants are addressed, *Pah*: as, *Pah Jack*, Mr. Jack; *Pah Marruh*, Mr. Marruh, &c.

titles of ladies ... *Warrah*, the queen, or the king's head woman. *Bay* and *Ma*; as, *Bay Farmah*, Lady Farmah; *Ma Kumbah*, Mrs. Kumbah; *Ma Yin*, Miss Yin.

to ko, ku.

a toe uwem.

the large toe uwem u pokan.

together ayin a bull.

to come together..... hallë moi yain.

to gather together ... hallë tunkulah.

a tooth ëchang.

the top of a mountain ërong ëtook.

tornado bikēh.

a tortoise (land) ... borranth.

a tortoise (sea) ... gburrukump.

to touch hallë beng.

a town turr't.

the tongue mulling.

to tumble hallë looll, rinket.

to turn hallë pinkin.

thanks mama, ní bah.

that (conj.)..... leh, n̈teh.
that is lalēh.
that, this to wonno.
thee moa.
a thief dŭ̈ino.
then tha.
there kull, loa,
thereof lan, lanah.
these mannah, tra.
the same kollung, lan.
their ngha.
their own ahangha.
they ngha, peh.
thighs latang.
thin (lean) n̈yarrah.
to think hallë tennin.
thine own ahamoa.
thine moa.
thou mun, moa.
thought ëtehn, utenn.
thyself munëken.
a thing ërick, dërick, din.
this kë, to, wonno, konno.
the thumb usuh u pokan.
to thump hallë gbath.
thunder ukut.
to threaten hallë gbinkirr.
to throw hallë pong.
the throat kuroth.
three rah.

to trade hallë tëëlah.
trade ūtëëlah.
to travel hallë gbeh.
a traveller gbehno.
travelling wamna.
a tree rum.
to tremble hallë packil.
to trespass hallë ball.
trowzers ńyànkarah, kūfërah, nankàh.
to trouble hallë tun.
truth, true rong, urong.
to try hallë ńghëll.
to twist hallë chuck.
two ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness ëborr.
uncomfortable gbengbah.
uneasy hinehn.
under alloh.
to understand hallë tū́i.
to undress hallë boos.
union manneh.
to unlock hallë yëërë.
unto ko, ku.
unto thee ku moa kull.
an umbrella gbankang pooto.
up atook.
an uproar ńpunthirr.
upward ëtook, atook.

V.

Vain sele.
a vessel wom.
vexation, anger ... shilling.
to be vexed hallë shilly.
a voice lum.
visiting lëmëan; from *hallë meah*, to be a stranger, to visit.

W.

Wages packah.
to walk hallë gbeh, hallë soi.
a walker, traveller gbehno.
to want, desire hallë yëhma, hallë ma.
to warm (one's self) hallë sankeng.
to warn hallë chemm el.
to wash (clothes)..... hallë tok.
to wash the face hallë tohn tëfoll.
water men.
salt water ńfūlûng.
wax yeenk.
we he, hin.
to be well..... hallë weh.
welcome shennòh.
to weep hallë tanghelling.
weeping utanghelling.
west boolung.
to be wet..... hallë bussle.
what? yeh, ngho?
when? upah loa?

where? ngheh, ngho, loa.

which, who halòh, ngheh, ngho, ngha, konno wonno.

whosoever wonno, konno.

a whore noma chundal.

to whisper hallë folafola.

to whistle hallë hong.

to whiten hallë linteh.

white linteh, dinteh.

whiteman pootono.

wife la, lak, lakan, noma.

wilderness gbonkeh.

wind heng.

wine mo″i.

wisdom cherry.

a witch seryno.

with dere, bim ngha.

to wither hallë sambo.

woman: *see* female, wife.

a witness tamaseryno.

word lum.

a worm shut.

a wonder ëlack.

to work hallë ngha ḿpant.

work ḿpant.

to write hallë gball.

wood utock.

wood, bushes, wilderness to, tofoi.

a wooden bowl ... karoo.

Y.

Yams ëdë.
a year nen.
yellow shaw.
yes ah, ayain ayain.
yesterday chàh, chenchàh.
yonder kut tokol.
you nghang, no.
your no.
your own..... ahano.
yourselves nghangakin.
a young man langbang.

THE END.

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